



Reading begins

By Frida Madnat
Star Staff Writer

TRADITIONALLY, LEARNING to read and write have been viewed as tasks to be mastered by children after they enter school as an outcome of a heavy diet of direct instruction received from their teachers. Children have been told when to learn to read and write, how to learn to read and write and what to read and write. Their learning has been very much in the hands of their teachers who have been their controlling and correcting agents.

In the introduction to his book "Changing the Assumptions for Literacy Learning: A revolution in Progress", Professor Dr. David Doake goes on to say, "There is, however, considerable evidence now available from the results of numerous studies that have been conducted in homes and in schools over the past decade or so, indicating that we have been in error in attempting to exert so much control over the processes involved in literacy learning. It would seem that we should have been providing

If parents truly believe that reading is important for their children as much as speaking is, then they can start motivating them to read at a very early stage. This way, he adds, "reading becomes a pleasure and a sort of entertainment for children, not duty".

Through his experience and research in Canada, at pre-schools and homes, Dr Doake says that children can develop an interest in books at a young age, varying from three months to early years.

Following a stage of regular reading to them by their parents, children begin to find pleasure in their association with books, and they begin to hold a book and make sounds", which Dr Doake interprets as "attempts to read."

This early experience with reading, says Dr Doake facilitates children's learning at school, "and makes it a joyful thing."

Bed-time stories, Dr Doake says, are very important for the process of teaching children how to read. Pre-schools in Canada are adopting the bed-time story concept, where teachers use enlarged children's books for the class. This method, Dr Doake argues, has proved successful especially with slow children who can observe how others read and learn from it.

While in Jordan, Dr Doake will deliver a lecture on the subject of children's early reading where he will describe, with the support of video tapes and audio cassettes how the process occurs and how the theory can be put into practice in homes and classrooms. The lecture, on 22 February, at the Royal Cultural Centre, is aimed at teachers and educationists who are involved with children's language learning.

In his lecture, Dr Doake will talk about the role of the classroom library in children's learning, and

the importance of books in the learning process. He will also discuss the role of fathers in the education of children and the impact of female teachers on children, which gives them the impression that reading is a girls' activity.

In co-operation with the Friends of Children Club, Dr Doake will supervise a series of workshops where teachers and parents will be invited to attend and participate. The workshops, says Dr Doake, are specifically directed at providing teachers and parents with explicit details related to the theory of reading and writing "holistically and naturally".

Director of the Friends of Children Club, Mrs Margo Malatjalian, told the Star that the series of workshops, expected to begin in March, are part of the Club's efforts at encouraging and developing the

children's ability to read and write. For this purpose, the Club has recently established two libraries in Jebel Weibdeh and Udhainah, where programmes are run to develop children's interest in reading by way of book discussions, writing competitions, story reading and story telling.

The club organizes regular book fairs to introduce new books to children at minimal costs "with the reach of all children". The Club also holds lectures and talks by mothers and parents to give ideas on how to encourage children to read.

Mr Malatjalian, who is a pioneer in children's activities, said that the Club is keen on developing encouraging school libraries, donates books to schools and children's centres around the Kingdom in deprived and distant areas.

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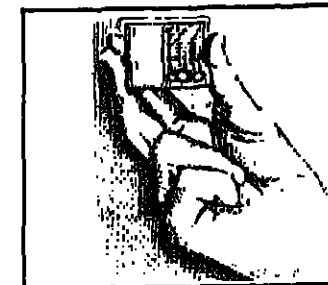
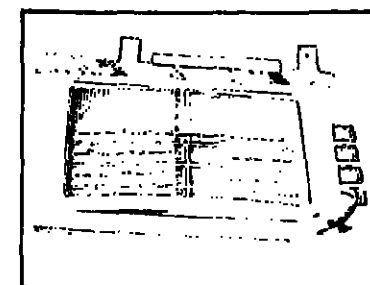
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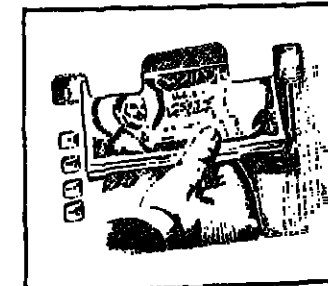
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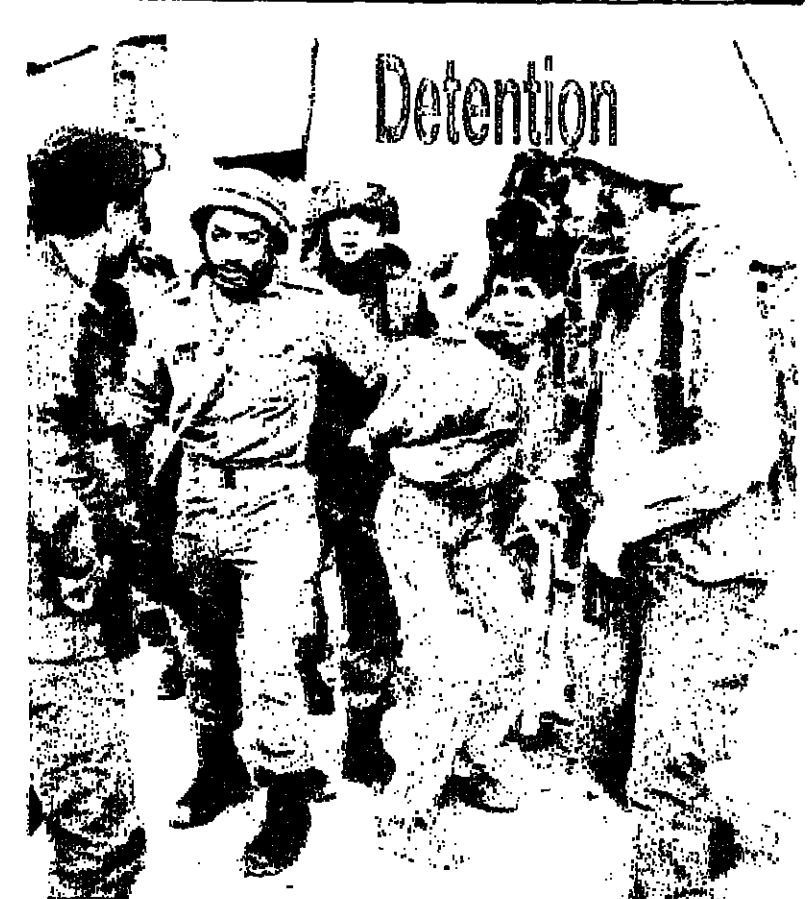
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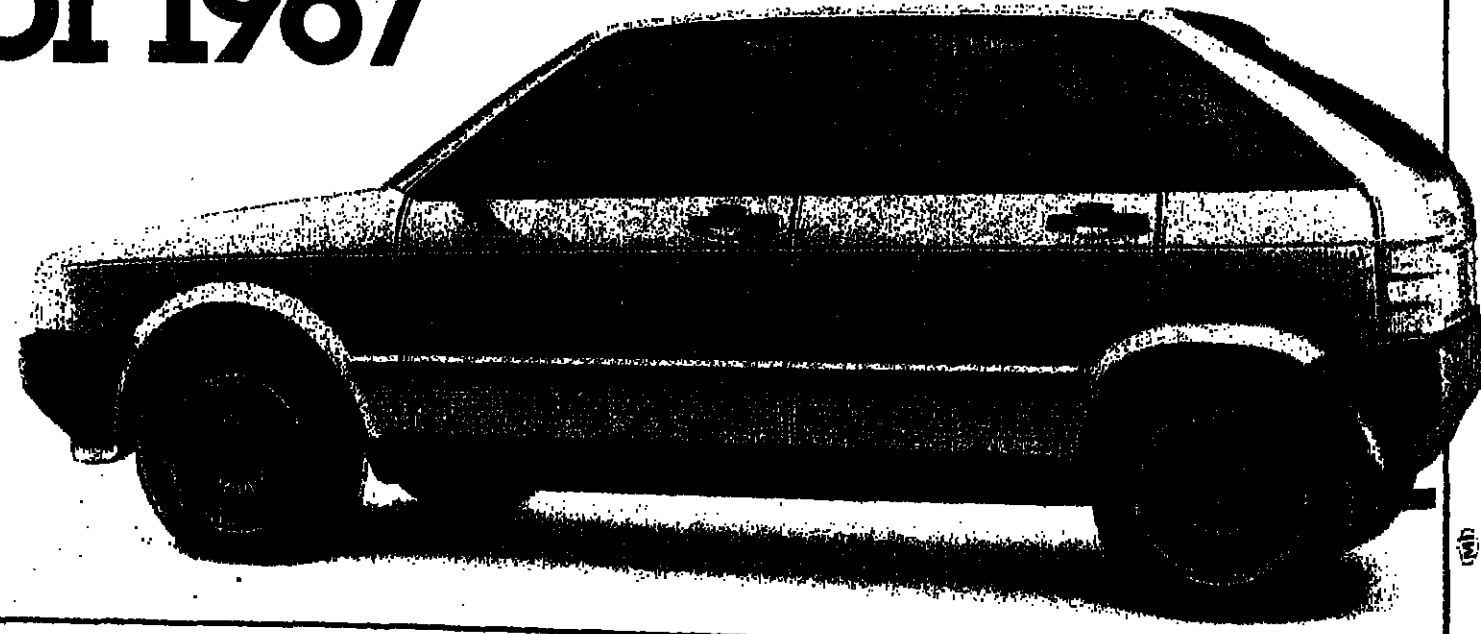
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In an interview with the Egyptian press

Regent calls for natural complementarity among the countries of the region

Arab territories, under a balanced international umbrella.

HIS ROYAL Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said that Jordan and Egypt agree on working towards a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, to guarantee real security for all peoples of the area and end the occupation of

ing at a comprehensive settlement refute the concept of "circumstantial security," which Israel has proposed in order to resolve the occupation issue, by means of partial concepts that will replace Israeli police presence with Arab police presence. He also said that the current Palestinian uprising is based on objective factors and is a spontaneous expression of the West Bank and Gaza Strip inhabitants' rejection of conditions imposed since 1967, and their insis-

He said that these moves aim-

tence on a just and honourable solution to erase the ugly picture of Israeli occupation.

Prince Hassan indicated the need to clarify that this is a purely internal Palestinian movement and that the rivalry between some parties outside the occupied territories wanting to take the credit for activating and supporting the uprising, is a form of indulgence that gives Israel a pretext to search for conspiracy and distort the true image of the resistance to the occupation.

The Prince said that it is of the utmost importance that we avoid sensationalism, maintain the pure undistorted image of the uprising as a genuine model of Arab resistance to occupiers and refrain from providing Israel with an op-

portunity to recall to world opinion the image of an Israeli besieged by a hostile Arab majority.

He pointed out that many people failed to note the numerous objective factors that led to the fact that over 70 per cent of the inhabitants of the occupied territories are under 25 years of age, and that Israeli settlements now control 60 per cent of the economic activities and natural resources of the occupied territories.

"The concept of complementarity regional building blocks leads to talk about our area, which I go to call the South-West-Asian region rather than the Near or Middle East," Prince Hassan said.

The importance of this region is evident in its four hot spots, five. If we include the Nile, since it lies outside the protective nuclear umbrella of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, it naturally became open to division spheres of influence by the superpowers. "We have consequently sought to bolster co-operation amongst the countries of this geographical grouping in order to reach an independent regional expression on the vital issues that affect the stability of the region. From here stems the demand of resuming diplomatic relations between the community: Arab states and Egypt to reinforce Egyptian vitality into the region and reinforce stability and joint identity on the Arab level," the Prince said.

The natural complementarity amongst the countries of the region faces intensified efforts by the great powers to divide and pose the concept of complementarity in a region that in mid-fifties formed the basis of the dream of "non-alliance" which was fulfilled in Bandung, with a contribution from Egypt, one of the movement's distinguished participants. The great powers have continued to oppose the independent role of the countries of the region through various practices, initiatives and attempts to assert the belief in their natural complementarity would not be natural without direct approval of the Giants.

"It should be noted here," Prince Hassan said, "that there are 40 regional conflicts in the world and that over 10 of them lie between India and the farthest territories in the Maghreb, with the hottest and most important of conflicts centred in South-West Asia. It is my view that no position stand and will to resolve the conflicts will be effective until the countries of the region reach a regional understanding," he added.

In the light of these facts, I cannot imagine that a sensible man, for example, would seek to assert the role of superpowers in our region in the form of this new imperialism. In this would agree with any other in any other capital in the region. One should remind us here that talk of alliances and axes is the enemy's and superpowers' method of achieving any real concept of complementarity amongst us. Such based on the concept of regional complementarity amongst foreign states does not settle with opportunists in the region, their accomplices outside.

"In this framework, the way struck by the Iran-Iraq war, the final analysis artificial wedge between Arab and Persian Gulf and Sunni. They must be removed in order to converse sensibly to pave the way for political dialogue some day," Prince Hassan said.

Prince Hassan concluded referring to the need to utilize the reconciliatory mood prevailing since the Amman Summit to forward joint Arab action and adopt and implement joint steps on crucial Arab causes.

By Heidi Taylor
Special to The Star

Machine transmits letters — transforms lives

MY FINGER is resting on a smooth, concave surface inside the machine. I close my eyes and try to relax. Suddenly, tiny electrical impulses race across my fingertip, making me jump with surprise. Hazel Dudley's calm voice says that this is an "O". Can she be serious? It just feels like a lot of prickles to me. But, after a few minutes I can distinguish the "O" from the "C". Maybe this thing can work after all.

Miss Dudley was in Jordan recently to train five blind people to read with the use of this miraculous machine, called an Optacon. The Friendship Association for the Blind, who hosted her visit, has now loaned one of these machines to each of the learners. The Optacon's ability to transform lines and shapes into readable signals is sure to transform their lives as well.

Most people have heard of the Braille system of reading and writing for the blind. Letters and numbers are represented by different combinations of raised dots. Braille is a useful system, able to represent even the "harakat" of Arabic, but of course not everything a blind reader wants to read is available in Braille.

The Optacon makes it possible to read many different kinds of printed material, and even handwriting if it is clear. As a result, the blind reader has access to a much



Hazel Dudley trains Abdullah Abu-Ajamleh on the Optacon

As you see in the photograph, in one hand is a tiny camera, which passes over the letters one by one and converts their images into electric signals are felt by the fingertip of the other hand resting inside the machine. Fatima Hashim, one of the learners, points out that for the blind reader the shapes of the letters are quite unfamiliar. She couldn't depend, as I did, on knowledge of what the "O" and the "C" should be like.

Miss Dudley says that decoding the signals is not the only skill to be learned; the speed at which the camera is moved along the line of text is important too. If the reader goes too slowly he will forget the beginning of the sentence before he reaches the end. As in any kind of reading, efficiency comes from a certain speed.

Her students in Jordan have an additional challenge if they want to use the Optacon to read in Arabic. Once again they will learn the unfamiliar shapes of letters and words — but will have to do this part on their own, since training is only currently available in English. However, since the machine faithfully transmits everything it "sees," reading in Arabic is an achievable objective.

Mrs Hashim is clearly thrilled with her newly-expanded horizons. As an English teacher in the Princess Alia Community College she has had to depend on her husband for help in preparing lessons and in

reading examination papers. The Optacon has given her more independence in her work, and is now allowing her to read for her own pleasure. Her first choice? Orwell's "Animal Farm."

The other learners include a teacher of blind children, an employee of the Association, and two people who work in the Amman Training Hotel.

Her students here have an additional challenge, in that although the Optacon is quite capable of "reading" Arabic, they were able to receive training only in using it to read English text. A further step for them will be to use their new-found ability with the machine to teach themselves how to read in their mother tongue.

At a cost of about JD 2,000 the Optacon is not in everyone's budget. There is still a great need for materials in Braille, and the Association continues to be involved in producing and lending texts, especially for secondary school students.

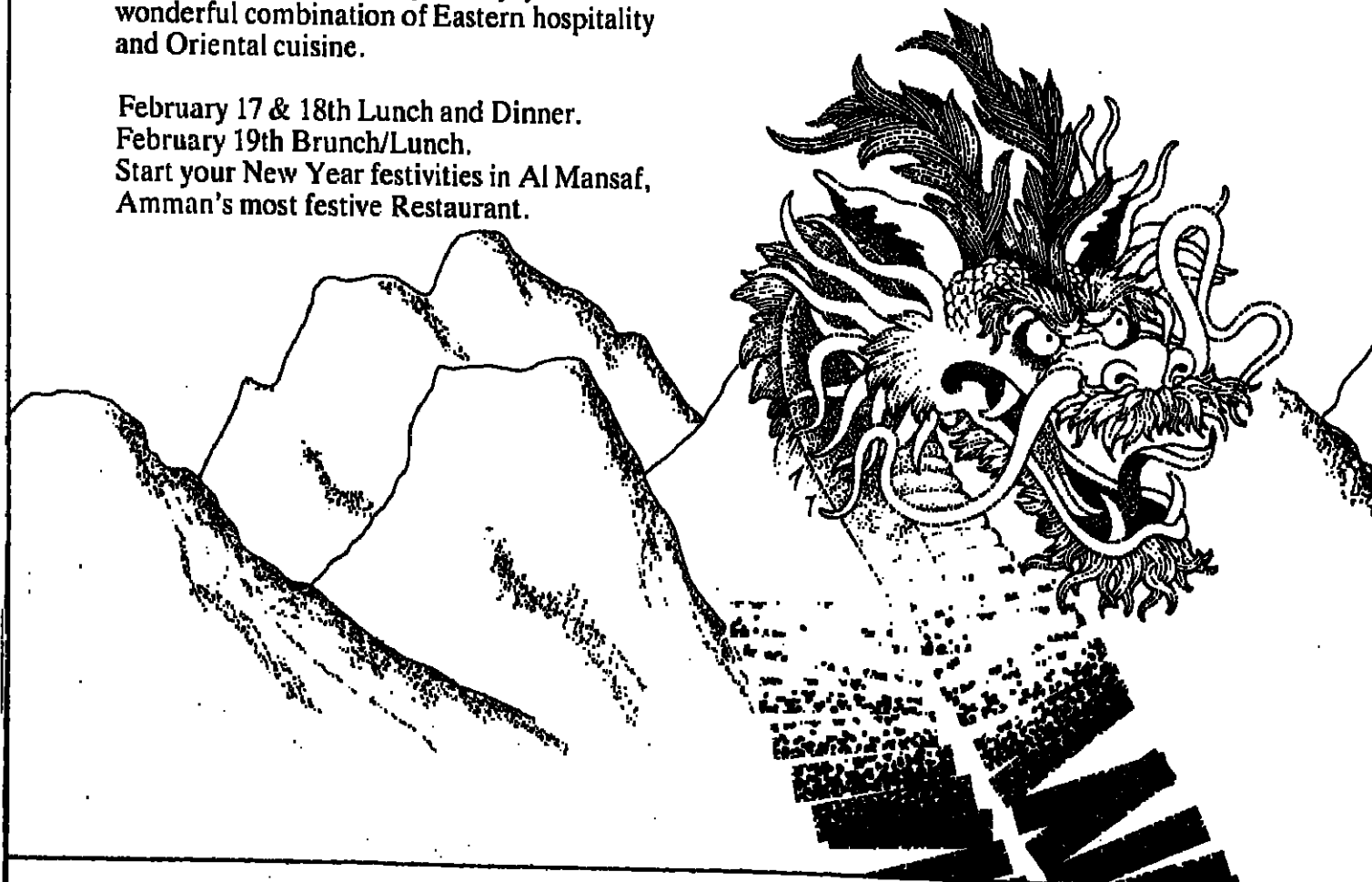
A new project is just getting underway, under the direction of Mr. Abdullah, to produce these texts by means of a Braille printing press purchased with a donation from the Canadian government. Other help for the project has come from the Ministry of Awqaf and from the Jordanian Armed Forces, who bind the printed pages into books and supply some of the materials for the press.

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Climbing, Wadi Rum are well matched

By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to The Star

AMMAN — The first Italian climbing expedition to the area has just completed its three-week sojourn in Wadi Rum. The expedition, instigated by climbing enthusiast Roberto Ferrante who works here at the Italian Embassy, was composed of professional and amateur climbers mostly from Rome and Latina, a small town south of Rome. It was sponsored by the Municipality of Latina, Alitalia and the Italian Olympic Committee, and aided by the Jordanian Ministry of Tourism which provided transport to the area and help on site.

The team of six climbers (Giulia Badocco, Paolo Caruso, Antonio d'Onofrio, Roberto Ferrante, Antonio Muscas and Oscar Netto) although drawn from various walks of life (one artist, one student, one civil servant, one physicist and one professional climber) all share a passion for difficult and interesting climbs which the area offers. Paolo Caruso, a professional international climbing guide who is a member of CAI (the Italian Alpine Club) and who has climbed peaks in California, Patagonia, Greenland, and the Italian and Swiss Alps, says that climbers fall into two categories.

There are the mountaineers, who scale high peaks, and climbers who enjoy short but difficult climbs that offer a variety of climbing solutions, an exercise he calls explorative alpinism.

Wadi Rum falls into the latter category, its highest peak, Jebel Rum, scaling 590 metres. With its unique landscape, comparable only to parts of California, Wadi Rum offers a range of unclimbed mountains, a rarity and a joy to climbers whose repertoire is often well-tested and routed by earlier philosophical aspects.

Now that it is composed of loose sandstone, climbers tend to follow crack and chimney systems or low inclined slabs, a form of climbing differing from the negotiations of open faces of limestone or granite topography. Wadi Rum, apart from its aesthetic appeal and variety, offers another ad-

vantage in its near-perfect weather, the weather often being a critical factor and a hindrance to climbers.

Although Wadi Rum has been negotiated previously by British, French and Spanish teams, and climbing activities in any area are always recorded and available to future expeditions, the area still has an untapped potential for pioneering activities.

The Italian expedition reached the summits of the yet unclimbed peaks of Jebel Suwayfan, Jebel Um-An-Nufuse and Jebel Mahraj following the most logical routes. They also reached the summit of Jebel Rum following one of the original bedouin routes, the Hammada's route, which the bedouins used to reach the high plateau for hunting. The team felt that the area offered a fascinating environment and great satisfaction for low, medium and high level mountaineers. They themselves enjoyed many short circuits of a high standard climbing difficulty. The nature of the rock helps to improve technique and is therefore also good learning ground for beginners.

They believed strongly that the wild and natural beauty of the desert area should be preserved and that the area should be designated a 'National Park' to prevent its development as a tourist resort which would deter the other type of tourist that seeks a wild and unspoiled landscape.

The team take back with them a short movie of their climbs which they hope will be televised on one of the popular weekly adventure programmes. With the growing interest in adventure activities (Italy publishes three to four monthly magazines on climbing alone) unique sites such as Wadi Rum could experience a boom in popularity.

Climbing, in the words of Giulia Badocco, is a sport that is a good discipline for both the mind and body and simultaneously challenges and provides aesthetic satisfaction in natural panoramas. Climbing and Wadi Rum are obviously well-matched and work for the benefit of both. The team hopes to return to Jordan in Spring.

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FINA

By Ayman Al-Safadi
Star Staff Writer

IRBID — From a humble university with limited numbers of faculties, and students, Yarmouk University (YU) has, in less than 12 years, flowered into a modern institution offering over 16 programmes for Master's degrees, and a diploma programme.

This increase in the number of post-graduate studies was in compliance with the country's drive to upgrade the level of education and enhance performance in all fields and sectors.

Since its establishment in 1978, YU has embarked on various comprehensive and systematic programmes of development in order to cater for the continuously growing number of Jordanians seeking higher education.

However, it was with great caution that any decision to start post-graduate programmes was taken, according to Acting-President of YU, Dean of Research and Graduate Studies, Dr Victor Billeh.

In an interview with The Star, Dr Billeh said that a number of issues are examined before deciding on initiating any new programme. He explained that the university takes into serious consideration the availability of the staff members, facilities and resources that would build the infrastructure to render the programme a success, as well as the need of the local market for the specialty offered.

Dr Billeh said that "there is a great need in our society in all kind of professions" for people with post-graduate degrees. While the country is struggling with the problem of employing people with Bachelor's degrees, Dr Billeh said, "we have not heard of any unemployment problem among this particular group (holders of post-graduate degrees). We know of many vacancies for people with higher degrees in community colleges."

In response to a decision taken by the Higher Education Council (HEC), community colleges in Jordan have to upgrade the academic qualifications of their staff. Thus, more people with Master's and Doctoral degrees are needed in these colleges.

Competence of graduates

The upgrading of the level of performance is not obtained through the increase in the number of M.A. and PhD degree holders only however. The competence of those people is an essential factor to the process and hence emerges the question of the quality of Yarmouk graduates.

Dr Billeh said that the programmes YU offers are "as good, if not harder than, programmes offered in other foreign universities." He said most of the students of foreign universities finish their M.A. studies within 12-18 months, and in a few cases, they graduate in two years. In Jordanian universities in general, and in YU in particular, the actual time for obtaining a graduate degree is two to three years.

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The campus of Yarmouk University

Yarmouk University Progressing with caution

He mentioned that all graduate students at YU are required to submit and defend a thesis, which is not obligatory in many foreign universities. "Our programmes are competent" emphasized the Dean of Graduate Studies.

Incentives
In order to encourage more students to enrol in post-graduate studies, Dr Billeh said that YU offers a number of incentives. He said that the university offers about 200 assistantships to students each semester. These assistantships are granted to full-time outstanding students on a competitive basis, for a period not exceeding four semesters during the student's time of study.

In return for these grants that cover partially or totally the university fees in addition to a monthly payment of about JD 90, students have to assist the staff members in either teaching or research.

The following issues are considered in giving the assistantships:— the academic performance of the student and his or her aptitude for research.

— that the student is enrolling on a full-time basis for no less than six credit hours;
— that he is not on a scholarship from other sectors,
— the need of the university for the student's specialization,
— the student's need for help.

Admission policy

Because of the limited number



Dr Victor Billeh: "We are proud of our achievements"

of positions in the various graduate programmes YU has set certain criteria against which all applicants to enrol at the university are challenged.

Dr Billeh said that the student should fulfill the following conditions to be admitted:—

— that the student has obtained a Bachelor's degree from a recognized university.

— that he has obtained a "very good" average. Some students whose average is "good" are admitted on probation upon the recommendation of the Graduate Studies Committee.

— that, in some departments the student has an interview or passes a written examination.

Expansion

Dr Billeh told The Star that there is still room for expansion in the graduate studies programme to open up new avenues for students. He said that there are still no doctoral programmes in sciences in all the Jordanian universities, and there are only two programmes offered at the doctoral level in the University of Jordan.

YU has taken a decision to start doctoral programmes in the Departments of Education and Arabic. Plans for these programmes have been submitted, and the University is still examining the basic requirements for them.

External Co-operation

"Yarmouk University has always been active in co-operating with other Arab and foreign universities in many ways and has signed a number of agreements to organize its relations with these institutions," said Dr Billeh.

In addition to staff exchange with various universities, YU gives special attention to conducting joint programmes with them. Currently, YU is co-operating with Salford University in the United Kingdom in supervising a Doctoral programme in biological sciences. The student enrolling in this programme is attending a summer school where she has a supervisor from YU who supervises her dissertation.

Yarmouk has also been co-operating with Virginia University of the United States which, this summer, sends a number of American students to study Arabic at Yarmouk.

In the area of research, Yarmouk staff have, up to 1980, published more than 681 research papers in international, Arabic, and publications.

Under graduate level

With the transfer of students of Engineering, Sciences and other faculties to the Jordan University of Science and Technology, the number of students at Yarmouk has decreased noticeably.

Yarmouk now has about 10,000 students, which, according to Billeh, is about the optimum number of a university by international standards. "More than that would make the university difficult to manage. The number is expected to increase because we have limited facilities," he said.

YU now has three faculties: Faculty of Science which has seven departments and has students, the Faculty of Arts and Humanities which has students and houses a number of departments that are considered separate faculties in other universities, and the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences that has 3,000 students.

"If we want to increase the number of students, that must be done through increasing the number of majors we offer," said Billeh.

We think that Yarmouk gained good reputation, and duty is to maintain that reputation by improving our programmes. The quality of our graduates is a number of Yarmouk graduates have obtained their degrees from foreign universities, facing any difficulties and among the staff of Yarmouk. We are proud of this achievement," he said.



The Faculty of Arts

By Diane C. Chhangwa
Special to The Star

AS COMPUTER technology and other hi-tech resource machinery become an integral part of our society, obtaining a good education has become a necessity for a majority of people as they attempt to keep up with the fast pace of development.

In the case of those searching for the best possible education, it has meant leaving behind family, friends and home countries in the hope of acquiring top quality education. For most Jordanians seeking a university degree, leaving their home country was the only solution to this until some 25 years ago when the University of Jordan (UoJ), the first institute of higher education to offer degrees, was first established.

Although a large percentage of Jordanian college students still opt to go abroad to earn a college degree, the Jordanian Institute of Higher Education has continued to work hard at upgrading its standard of education. Aiming to provide opportunities for general learning, and to create an academic environment in which its people can preserve and assimilate the Arabic and Islamic culture and heritage, the university has grown both in size and student population. Its present student enrollment is well over 14,000. It offers three diploma certificates, Bachelor's degrees, Masters degrees and Ph.Ds.

Since Jordan is still in its developing stage, the UoJ aims at providing its students with majors that are presently in demand for the development of the Kingdom. According to Dr Fawwaz A. Tuqan, professor of Arabic and assistant to the president for Cultural Affairs and Public Relations at the UoJ, the university attempts to provide as many useful majors as possible here at home.

"It is not that we discourage Jordanian students to study abroad," Tuqan said. "We just discourage them from going abroad to obtain degrees in fields that are not needed when they return to Jordan." Dr Tuqan stated that Jordan has set up some regulations to ensure that students opting to study abroad study in an institution whose standards are not lower than that of Jordan.

"We are proud that the level of the UoJ is not less than that of any other respectable university in the region," Dr Tuqan said. "For this reason, we discourage our students to study in institutions below our standards as they will only return home with degrees that are of no importance to us," he added.

At present, the UoJ awards the Bachelor degree in 43 specializations, the Masters degree in 42 specializations, Diploma certificate in 17 specializations, and the Ph.D in two specializations, namely Arabic and Education. The majors offered by the university are expected to contribute further to the solution of the Jordanian society's problems and to the major



The library

socio-economic challenges that face countries of the third world. For this reason, special attention is given to courses concerning issues such as energy, water, food supplies, environment development, human power and the transfer of technology.

When the UoJ was first established, it was hoped that it would one day grow so as to compete with the other reputable universities in the region. According to Dr Tuqan, what has happened is that, due to many objective reasons, the UoJ has become the "top university" in the region. The student/faculty ratio is about 1:14 and the average class size is approximately 25 students which is not too big," he stated. "In the course of time, the university has slowly begun to build its own tradition. We are not yet like Yale or Oxford, which have hundreds of years of tradition," Dr Tuqan added.

In its efforts to strengthen academic ties and further advance cultural and scientific awareness with other foreign countries in the



The campus

University of Jordan Upgrading standards of education

Arab region and other parts of the world, the UoJ today boasts some 700 international students. This international student body consists of students mostly from Arab and Islamic countries — mainly Africa and Asia.

"Approximately two-thirds of these foreign students are on a scholarship administered to them by the Jordan Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs," said Dr Tuqan.

Other international students attending the university include American and European students. In addition to the full-time international student body, the university has also established approximately 30 foreign exchange programmes which range from a semester to a year-long. "Unfortunately, very few students are actually taking advantage of the programmes due to the lack of funds," said Tuqan. "The university used to have plenty of funds to aid such programmes in the past, but these have been reduced since the establishment of the three other universities in Jordan.

Dr Tuqan said that such programmes are good as they function as aids in strengthening Jordan's ties with other countries.

As the UoJ believes in the great influence of leadership in national development it has started a unique programme called "Potential Student Leadership Programme." This programme is open to three students who have successfully completed two years of study at the university.

The students, who are selected on an annual basis, should also maintain a fairly high cumulative grade point average. Upon qualifying, the students are given the opportunity to meet with national leaders, public servants, decision makers and prominent individuals in the private sector both within Jordan and abroad.

The programme involves trips to one Arab country and to one other country outside the Middle East giving the students a chance to experience a language and culture

other than their own.

In an effort to further upgrade its international affairs in the form of language here at home, the university's Council of Deans recently approved the establishment of a new academic department called "Department of Modern Languages".

This new department, which will be housed by the Faculty of Arts, will offer the French Language as a major specialization. "This new department will function in the same way as the Departments of English and Arabic," said Dr Tuqan. "Students will now be able to obtain a Bachelor degree in French and a minor in German under this department," he added.

This new department is also expected to remove some pressure off the Language Centre whose primary objective is to meet the university's linguistic needs and requirements and to teach the two compulsory university courses of Arabic and English.

At present, the Language Centre also offers courses in Spanish and Italian, and a Diploma certificate in translation.

For the regular student wishing to attend the university but facing financial difficulties, the Ministry of Higher Education and the university itself provide financial aid to the qualified applicants in the form of fellowships, scholarships and grants.

"Banks can subsidize such students with loans which cover tuition and books," said Dr Tuqan.

"Within the university, we have a community chest which provides such students with small loans which have to be repaid in small installments two years after graduation.

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February 28:

Individual Consultations

10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. American Centre 3rd circle
2:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Consular Section, US Embassy
Taxpayers Seminar 7:30p.m. - 9:00 p.m. American
Center

February 29: Individual Consultation

10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. American Center
2:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Consular Section, US Embassy

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jordan

Kinnock calls for more active British role in the region

By Ayman Al-Safadi
Star Staff Writer

BRITISH LABOUR party leader Neil Kinnock urged "that the United States should use the maximum influence they have on the Israeli government to ensure that they become supportive of an international peace conference on the Middle East."

The British opposition leader told Jordanian journalists on Tuesday that there is a consensus between his party and the British Conservative government on "the urgency, and, indeed, necessity" of convening a peace conference in the form repeatedly suggested, and supported by the Arab countries and several members of the Security Council, including Britain.

He emphasized that the objective of the conference should not be to ensure a transition period envisaged by Camp David, because "much has occurred since then." He said that any agreement of the like of Camp David will not convince anybody that there is a serious possibility of going through a procedure which means interim agreement and a lapse of four to five years. "There aren't four to five years to spare," Mr Kinnock emphasized.

Expressing strong belief that an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations is the only practical and workable solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the British opposition leader stressed that the "Americans should become enthusiastic advocates of the peace conference as generally promoted, and should not permit any form of diversion from that main proposal."

He said discussions within the proposed conference should be



Mr Kinnock talks to the Jordanian press

about phasing the Israeli occupation forces withdrawal from the occupied territories, and the adoption of a satisfactory status for the Palestinians that guarantees them their civil rights, and ensures their ability to co-exist with the Israelis living there.

Mr Kinnock said that co-existence between the Palestinians and the Israelis is possible, but maintained that domination is not possible.

"Co-existence would have to be in terms of equality and not in terms of special status. The freeing of the occupied territories from the occupation forces means the emancipation of the people of those areas," he said.

Mr Kinnock said the ongoing Palestinian uprising has aroused an understanding way beyond the borders of the region, that unless

there is speedy progress towards ending the 21-year-old occupation, the situation will surely worsen, and have its effect, beyond the Middle East region. He said the response to the uprising has been one of horror of the loss and agony that people of occupied territories go through.

"The uprising should convince everybody that stability cannot prevail in the region before resolving the problem of the occupied territories," he said.

As regards PLO participation in the peace process, the British politician said "the facility offered for the PLO to participate in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is the most constructive option put forward." He said that rather than impeding the peace process by insisting on a full independent status, they should opt for the real-

istic and "fulfil the productive role of being part of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. We acknowledge the ideal, but we practice the realistic," said Mr Kinnock.

In reply to questions regarding his view of Mrs Thatcher's Conservative government policy towards the Middle East, the opposition leader said the Labour Party is in agreement with the British Government's attitude towards an international conference.

He, however, urges the government to bring influence to bear on the United States, and said, "we want the government to take a more intensive and active role in the region."

Referring to the Iran-Iraq war, and Iran's continuous rejection of all peace initiatives including the Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for an immediate cease-fire of the 7-year-old war, Mr Kinnock said he supported the imposition of sanctions on Iran, adding that "it is necessary to demonstrate that Iran is isolated, and that there is a world condemnation of the Iranian regime's position."

The British Labour Party supports with enthusiasm the INF treaty signed recently by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and the American President Ronald Reagan for various reasons, according to Mr Kinnock.

He said he supported the treaty partly because it is the first successful treaty to result in the reduction of the number of nuclear weapons, and also because it is a beginning and not an end.

"Arising directly from the success in securing that agreement, we will this year have the beginning of a process to bring about the reduction of strategic nuclear arms." The more success that is achieved in these areas, the more we can look to reduction of conventional and chemical forces in Europe," he said.

He said the treaty gave encouragement to people around the world who look for disarmament as it has created a productive environment by clearing the intermediate weapons.

Mr Kinnock said that he and his party supported the clearing away of cruise missiles, and ending the uses of the bases in Scotland by the Poseidon submarines. He said that could be done without affecting American defence because they will not need the Poseidon submarines in the future as they will be depending on the Trident submarines.

He also called for designating the F-11 bombers as conventional bombers rather than having a dual conventional and nuclear role, as in this way they will be more efficient in defending Europe. The Soviets will not be able to tell whether these bombers are conventional or nuclear, and thus have to act on the presumption that they are designated as nuclear weapons.

Mr Kinnock warned against the European leaders led by British Prime Minister Thatcher, who argue for "modernization of defence" in the wake of the INF treaty. He said that if those leaders succeed in obtaining more nuclear weapons to compensate for those eliminated by the INF treaty, "the success achieved by Gorbachev and Reagan will be rendered absolutely useless. The European people will not be content with modernization that results in compensations," he said.

On the eve of his departure from Amman to the occupied territories where he would meet with Palestinians of the West Bank before going to Israel, Mr Kinnock said the talks which he held separately with his Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Prime Minister Zeid Rikab and Foreign Minister Tahar Al-Masri were extremely productive.

He said all the talks were fruitful and detailed, and showed the similarity of their stands on issues of concern.

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Finance, business & economy

Grindlays Bank

The quiet days are over

By a Star Staff Writer

THE PLEDGE to restore its position as the leading international bank, is not just a promise in the case of Grindlays. With the arrival of its new General Manager, Alan Cooper, in October 1987, a new determination has been introduced to Grindlays. There is a goal to achieve and a commitment to establish a stronger position in the Jordanian market.

The story of Grindlays in Jordan started with the Ottoman Bank in 1925 and continued when Grindlays took over the business in 1969 and transferred the operations into its own name.

Grindlays Bank is a London based bank, with its own board of directors and subject to Bank of England supervision and, is a member of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group, headquartered in Melbourne, Australia. The Group has an international network with 1600 offices in over 40 countries and ranks amongst the top hundred banks worldwide.

According to Mr Cooper, one of the major strengths of Grindlays in Jordan is its very sound deposit base which he plans to grow through its good network of 12 offices in the country - the largest of all the international banks. Grindlays is represented in Irbid, Northern Shouneh, Karak, Zarqa and Amman, and through 7 branches in Amman.

First class customer service is provided through an on-line computerised system. Further development of the network is planned, with a new branch pencilled in for Irbid and two more for Amman.

"A good liability base in the backbone of our banking," said Mr Cooper, adding that "we believe the sound deposit in Jordanian banks, the quality service and security that a major bank can offer above interest alone. That is the proper fashion".

Asked to comment on Jordan and the Jordanian banking market, Mr Cooper said "The people of Jordan are educated and aware and have proper expectations of what services, banks should provide and like good businessmen everywhere, the Jordanian businessmen demands quality services at competitive rates. The demands are as elsewhere in the world and within a first class banking system and in this well-managed country, a banker has a fair chance to do sound business in a proper fashion".

Mr Cooper looks back to 1955 when he first started in London, and began his career in the world of banking. According to a customer, Mr Cooper's smile "makes you feel that man is confident and so is his bank".

Grindlays also intends to further increase its relationships with the important productive sectors in Jordan such as phosphate, potash and cement, and to participate through syndicated loans in the development effort of the country. It will also foster its excellent position with many of the major, public sector companies. Grindlays with its worldwide presence through Australia and New Zealand Banking Group is committed to promote the vital export and import links of the country.



Mr and Mrs Cooper depositor we have to serve"

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The majority of its customers are Jordanian but with its international network, it also prides itself in helping business and businessmen, from all over the world, to do business with and in Jordan.

Alan and Trish Cooper have three children Jeremy (17) and Sarah (19) are pursuing their education in the UK, while Martin (21), a graduate, is training in England as a chartered accountant. The Coopers have been married for 24 years.

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Economic Adhocracy

By Jawad Anani



East-West Dialogue

WHAT DIRECTION is the best dialogue in the world? The question is open for discussion.

During the oil decade, when prices were thought to be high, the emphasis shifted to North-South dialogue. The Cancun Conference of 1981 afforded an opportunity for heads of states from North and South to discuss the future of the international economic order. At that time, Algeria proposed that the conference approve the concept of "global negotiations". This globally approach was supported by the South but declined by the North. Instead, however, it was agreed that the capital of both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund be fattened in order to facilitate large development financing to the developing countries.

When the world monetary system was thrown out of balance by rapidly changing exchange rates, declining prices of minerals and raw materials, increased trade protectionism and large indebtedness, the North-South dialogue began to take a different direction. The South countries found that their worsening economic conditions caused them to lose a great deal of their bargaining power. They were the underdogs asking the North for a better treatment.

At the same time, countries in the North began to reconstruct their relations on an East-West basis, or North-North dialogue. Economic relations between the United States and Japan became known as the Pacific Dialogue. China entered the world market in order to become a world power although the Chinese still insist that they are a South country. The European community has expanded in size and managed to forge ahead despite mounting internal difficulties. Thus, the North has regrouped itself in such a way as to create a better North-North profile.

Countries of the South have so far failed to do so. The insistence of the North to deal with countries of the South has finally paid off. It was instrumental in fragmenting any possible cohesion among the third world economies - or the South. Even the Brandt Commission, which wrote two independent reports on the international economic order is now a faint nostalgic memory of the past.

The world's economic system is in a weak position. The October 1987 shock, which was created by the Black Monday stock-exchange crash, testifies to the fragility of the world's economic system. Are we going to continue to suffer or is the world going to acquire the needed sobriety to push ahead?

PLO official pledges revenge

By a Star Staff Writer

OVER 2,000 persons, shouting slogans of "La ilah illa Allah, and encouraging the uprising in occupied Palestine attended the funeral of two of the three Palestinian military commanders assassinated by Israeli agents in Umeasol, Cyprus, last Sunday. Old men, women and children, and the wives and families of Mohammad Ishaq and Mohammad Al-Tamimi, along with the Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Dr Abdul-Aziz Al-Khayyat and Minister of Occupied Territory Affairs Marwan Dudin, said goodbye to the two men who laid their lives down for their sacred cause. The third, Marwan Al-Kayyali, was not buried in Jordan.

The bodies of the two men arrived in Amman on Tuesday night, and the cortege, which moved from the Queen Alia Airport to the Jordan University Hospital, where they rested overnight, was described as three kilometres long. The funeral service yesterday took place at the Mosque of the Sahab Islamic Cemetery, where the two men were buried amid promises from the attendants to continue on the path of liberation.

He said they simply wanted to learn and better the understanding of the local situation, and hope to be able to contribute to the formulation of the Canadian Foreign Policy. He said the trip was accidental, not meant to coincide with the current uprising in the occupied Palestinian territory, but had been arranged by Ambassador Michael Bell, before he took over his post here last summer. The group came, Winegard said,

upon the recommendation of Foreign Minister Joe Clark.

Winegard said Canada supports the idea of holding an international peace conference in order to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict. He said the participation of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council was necessary in order to have a serious conference, and to have the Council's backing for it.

Jordan, he said, was the country most concerned, being so to speak, on "the doorstep" of the issue, and the country most able to help the Palestinians explain their cause, which has been quite difficult to do. "Jordan cannot walk away saying the Palestinian problem is not ours," he added.

He said his ideas on the matter had not changed much since he arrived here, but "the Palestinians have become more visible" to him now than when he was sitting in his office in Canada. Canada as a whole was of one mind on the problem, without party differences on it. Canadians, Winegard said, believed in Israel's right to exist because it was created by a United Nations resolution, but also insisted that the Palestinians had a right to their own homeland and "some sort of self-determination."

Security Council Resolution 242, according to Canada, should be the basis of any conference on the issue, but Winegard did not believe it was enough to give the Palestinians their legitimate rights.

Hani Al-Hassan, political adviser to the Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat, who deputized for Arafat, told the Star:

"This is an indication of the great work these men have performed for Islam and their cause...The Israelis and the Mossad, who assassinated them on Cypriot land, must know that this is not the end...Today's children (in occupied Palestine) take vengeance every day for every martyr we have lost, but these three require a special revenge...and God willing, it will be done."

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Winegard Palestinians deserve 'some sort of self-determination'

By Lella Deeb
Star Staff Writer

A DELEGATION from the Canadian Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee left Amman for Cairo on Sunday after a three-day visit to Jordan during which they met with Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Foreign Minister Tahar Al-Masri and Jordanian Parliamentarians.

In an interview with The Star, the delegation's Chairman, Dr William Winegard, said he and his six colleagues who represent the main Canadian political parties, were in Jordan, Egypt and "Israel" on a fact-finding mission. What was so refreshing about this particular group was that none claimed to be "Middle East Expert." "We are on a fact-finding mission...to learn. We will be spending time in these countries and talking to most of their political leaders, without having the intention of playing the peace-finder," Dr Winegard told The Star.

He said they simply wanted to learn and better the understanding of the local situation, and hope to be able to contribute to the formulation of the Canadian Foreign Policy. He said the trip was accidental, not meant to coincide with the current uprising in the occupied Palestinian territory, but had been arranged by Ambassador Michael Bell, before he took over his post here last summer. The group came, Winegard said,

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International BUSINESS Opportunities



AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of Jordanian companies, listed herebelow in order of their speciality. Interested firms may initiate direct contacts at the following addresses accordingly.

Series IV

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Amman - Jordan

* Mira Industrial & Trad. Co.
Tel: 781811
P.O. Box 926181
Amman - Jordan

* Mudlab Haded & Sons Co.
Tel: (09) 869730, (09) 985720, (09) 985740
Tel: 41424
P.O. Box: 1195
Zerka - Jordan

* New Chemicals Co. (KIMA)
Tel: 842619, 842074, (09) 980801
Tel: 21968
P.O. Box 2226
Amman - Jordan

* Spartan Chemicals Co.
Tel: 842555, 842556, 841454
Tel: 21628 AMBAS - JO
P.O. Box: 3438
Amman - Jordan

* Universal Chemicals Ind. Co. Ltd.
Tel: 674601
Tel: 21968
P.O. Box: 17181
Amman - Jordan

Engineering Products

* Al-Azmeh Modern Lathing Workshop
Tel: 776482
P.O. Box 5371
Amman - Jordan

* Abu Qasim Industrial Corporation
Tel: 798787
Box: 12617
Amman - Jordan

* Adnan Al-Shalan & Partners Co.
Tel: 821121/2
Box: 1428
Amman - Jordan

* Adnan Saraerawi Workshop
Tel: 785638
Box: 20680
Amman - Jordan

* Ahmad Taher & Partners Co.
Tel: 893654-623128
Tel: 21668
Box: 3380
Amman - Jordan

* A.F. Tagan & Partners Co.
"The Comprehensive Auto Repair Centre"
Tel: 891837
Box: 9510
Amman - Jordan

* Aladdin Inds. Co. Ltd.
Tel: 823086-827612
Tel: 23180
Box: 183661
Amman - Jordan

* Arab Aluminium Ind. Co. Ltd. (ARAL)
Tel: 843985
Tel: 21483
Box: 35042
Amman - Jordan

* Arab Consortium for Computer & Electronic Inds. Co. Ltd.
Tel: 822074
Tel: 42404
Box: 94
Amman - Jordan

* Arab Drilling Co. Ltd.
Tel: 776099
Tel: 23498
Box: 6147
Amman - Jordan

* Arab Electrical Industries
Tel: 723499
Tel: 23724
Box: 3
Sahab-Jordan

* Arab Engineering Inds. Co. Ltd.
Tel: 819101
Tel: 23870
Box: 141101
Amman - Jordan

* Arab Metal Ind. Co. Ltd.
Tel: 825776
Tel: 23228
Box: 927022
Amman - Jordan

* Arab Solar Inds. Company
Tel: 787701-863355
Tel: 21355
Box: 2858
Amman - Jordan

* Art & Bronze
Tel: 771371
Tel: 21477
Box: 10140
Amman - Jordan

* Bilbars Industrial Establishment
Tel: 830631
Tel: 21447
Box: 7176
Amman - Jordan

* Cooling Inds. Corp.
Tel: 810919/868454
Tel: 22434
Box: 610611
Amman - Jordan

* Damir Ind. Eng. Trading & Co.
Tel: 894886
Tel: 21514
Box: 15245
Amman - Jordan

* Elba House for Prefab. & Steel Structure
Tel: 842800/1
Tel: 22060 EH JO
Box: 3449
Amman - Jordan

* Electrical Industries Co.
Tel: 891837
Box: 15290
Amman - Jordan

* Annab Bros Co.

Mazhar Annab & Partners Co.
Tel: 891302
Tel: 21307
Box: 926315
Amman - Jordan

* Al-Fair Workshop Co.
Tel: 775938
Box: 926526
Amman - Jordan

* General Plastic Industries
Tel: 892708-894111
Tel: 23018
Amman - Jordan

* Haj Daoud Samhour & Sons Co.
Tel: 623835
Amman - Jordan

* Household Appliances Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Tel: (09) 985022-817141
Tel: 21668
Box: 926123
Amman - Jordan

* The Industrial Casting & Sanitary Fittings Co.
Tel: 864957
Tel: 23419
Box: 1740
Amman-Jordan

* Industrial Cutting Tools Limited
Tel: 656386
Tel: 23822
Box: 7657
Amman-Jordan

* International Plastic Co.
Tel: 791193
Tel: 21773
Box: 1688
Amman-Jordan

* International Systems & Electronic Development Co. (SEDCO)
Tel: 873583p-878115-878124
Tel: 23907
Box: 414
Amman-Jordan

* Izmigna Industry & Trade Co.
Tel: 775512
Tel: 21672
Box: 7205
Amman-Jordan

* The Jordan Wire Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Tel: 892325
Tel: 21356
Box: 561
Amman-Jordan

* Jordan Air Conditioning & Refrig. Ind. Co.
Tel: 884151-770554
Tel: 21468
Box: 2800
Amman-Jordan

* Jordan Aluminium & Copper Mfg. Co.
Tel: 851848
Tel: —
Box: 9309
Amman-Jordan

* Jordan Aluminium Plating Co.
Tel: 830804
Tel: —
Box: 23013
Amman-Jordan

* Jordan Electro Metal-Plating Co.
Tel: 827036-825775
Tel: 23228 JMC JO
Box: 927022
Amman-Jordan

* Jordan Electric Power Co. Ltd.
Tel: 836381
Tel: 21607
Box: 618
Amman-Jordan

* Jordan Iron & Steel Industry Co.
Tel: 838177- (09) 981441
Tel: 21279
JISCO JO
Box: 1872
Amman-Jordan

* Jordan Lifts & Cranes Mfg. Co.
Tel: (08) 844394/8
Tel: 42400
Box: 44
Madaba-Jordan

The list of Jordanian Industries specializing in engineering products, is to be continued next week.

Mr M Abu-Hassan

Photo Diane C. Chingwa

The Jordan Businessmen Association was established in 1985 with the hopes of developing the Jordanian economy and aiding the Kingdom in its development objectives.

Since its establishment, the association has been presided over by Mr Mamduh Abu-Hassan. Born in 1939, Mr Abu Hassan is an industrialist by profession and an international business adviser (DC).

Seminar
Wang in Imaging

By a Star Staff Writer

IN A seminar organized by Wang Laboratories, Inc., at the Amman Chamber of Commerce on 18 February 1988, Wang Integrated Image Systems were displayed to a group of Jordanian businessmen and computer specialists.

The objective of Wang's product is to: 1) protect the customers' investment; 2) apply today's solutions; and 3) plan for tomorrow's solutions. The product strategy is to provide Wang's customers with the foundation for complete information management such as: 1) common hardware platform; 2) integrated software environment; and 3) range of product configuration. The system, as described by Jaf Willems, Wang's marketing consultant at its Brussels division, has no competition and provides its users with a "clear migration path" for information scanning.

The seminar, dealing with the issues of "paper production", pinpointed the "Imaging Systems", or, as described by Wang, introduced the information technologies which have so far escaped computer control.

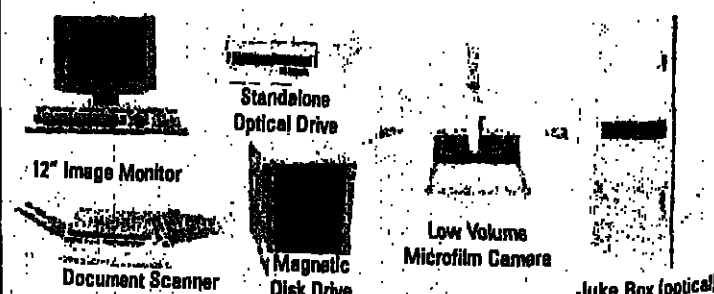
According to Hugh Lawrence, Wang's Regional Director for the Middle East, based in Brussels, Wang has targeted the "six technologies" of: 1) data processing 2) word processing 3) image processing 4) voice processing 5) networking and 6) the human factor.

Wang's Marketing Strategy worldwide aims at "Code 1; 3; 5; 10; and 20".

(1) The company plans to achieve the first class position in customer satisfaction. Currently it ranks sixth in the world.

(3) Wang plans to become the

Wang Integrated Image Systems



third largest computer vendor in the world, and in the field of data processing.

(5): The company's strategy calls for the achievement of a sales record amounting to \$5,000,000,000.

(10): The company's goal is to make an annual net profit of 10 per cent.

(20): For the next five years, Wang plans to integrate its "seven vertical markets" and make them grow by 20 per cent compounded each year for each market.

Comcent

Comcent Trading and Contracting Co., Wang's agent in Jordan since 1978, was established in 1972 with a registered and paid up capital of \$700,000. The company's gross earnings in 1986, 1988 and 1987, were \$1,900,000, \$1,550,000 and \$1,852,000 respectively.

As of the 31 December 1987, the Company's stock was valued at \$725,000, and fixed assets amounted to \$1,236,000. With a total of 30 employees, Comcent's premises occupy an 800-square-metre space.

The Company comprises three departments (technical "HW", Software and sales), a consultancy section and other agencies.

On its executive board are Engineer Nicola Billeh, assistant managing director; Engineer Tayar Khorma, manager of maintenance and technical department and Mr Zahir Hussain, manager of the software support and training department. The company's general director is Mrs Zenah Sali.

Profile
Skypak

By a Star staff writer

SKYPAK, A division of Thomas Nationwide Transport (TNT), has taken a further step in that global battle for business among courier operators. With the introduction of TNT Newsfast, TNT Skytrunk and TNT Expressair services, Skypak is diversified into products other than the courier service. "It extended on heavy-weighted facility, parcel express and urgent air-freight," said Mr Stephen Griffiths, general manager of Skypak in Amman.

Skypak is operating as a Jordanian company, owned by Eagle Airfreight which is located in Al-Riyadh Centre, overlooking the road to the Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

Being the last courier to enter the Jordanian market, Skypak had to face a competitive market; and within few years, the company has increased its market share considerably. Recently the company has realized the need to expand its services to include pick-up and delivery facilities to Aqaba and Zarka along with its current operations in Amman.

"1987 was a very successful year for us in Amman, and owing to the popular demand we are extending our service all over Jordan," said Mr Griffiths.

Along with the Amman Station, Skypak maintains 727 stations in

180 countries, with Bahrain being the regional hub the Middle East. In a company such as TNT, whereas 100,000 are employed, Skypak has got more facility than a courier service would need. The company, by virtue of being broad-based, has all the resources to diversify in the world. However, Skypak intends to integrate itself into the Jordanian market, the reason why it cannot rely on the courier service as its main line of business. "We have to diversify outside the courier service, so as to withstand the storm of competition in the Middle East market," said Mr Griffiths.

Services:

According to Mr Griffiths Skypak offers its clientele four types of services, outlined as follows: 1) Cash clients: retail clients are offered favourable discount rates, even though their volume is limited as compared with other companies.

2) Prepaid satchels: a number of envelopes are sold, each with one kilogramme of agreed weight. The rate of discount is calculated on the basis of purchases.

3) Credit facilities: this service is provided on a monthly contract, with a half kilo-weight-rate, added to it as a monthly handling fee.

4) Annual facility: under this service, prices are frozen for one year, in addition to the handling 12-month-fee. This service offers clients a considerable discount as compared with the above mentioned categories.

Prospects

According to Mr Griffiths, 1988 will be an auspicious year and pro-



Mr Stephen Griffiths.

fitable. "This year," he contended, "will be the best year for Skypak."

"I am happy to be in Jordan, to manage a challenging station, and to operate in an interesting market," said Mr Griffiths.

Mr Griffiths is 28 years old, from Wales, married, and has been with Skypak for four years. He started in July 1984 in Kuwait as a sales representative of Skypak. Later he became a senior sales executive and a sales manager of the Kuwait station. Mr Griffiths has been a general manager of Skypak, Jordan, since March 1987.

Skypak operates in 19 Middle-Eastern countries, with the regional manager being Mr John Robertson, who is based in Bahrain. TNT is an Australian-based group, with area offices in the United Kingdom.

Spotlights on
Aqaba Port

AMMAN (Star) — Trading activities through Aqaba Port have increased rapidly during last year, which are indicated by an increase of 12 per cent between 1986 and 1987. Becoming a transit centre, the Port (which is 340 kilometres south of Amman) has earned a regional status, especially after the establishment of a tri-marine company (Jordan, Iraq and Egypt), at an estimated capital of JD 50,000,000, to undertake cargo shipping and passenger transport from Aqaba.

Statistics indicate that imported goods increased from 7,153,240 tonnes during 1986 to 8,743,749 tonnes during 1987. Exports, as well, increased by 1,574,234 tonnes over 1986, reaching 11,271,822 during 1987. As for 1988, forecasts indicate

that exports are estimated at 13,000,000 tonnes and imports at 9,500,000 tonnes.

Trucking activities, via Aqaba, recorded a total of 158,882 trucks to Iraq during 1987, and a total of 89,586 shipments from the Port to other parts of the Kingdom.

As for the future, the Port is under expansion with the construction of three berths, at an estimated cost of JD 17,000,000. Moreover, a new storage facility is to be constructed, and renovation works at the communication station are underway at an estimated cost of JD 1,000,000.

Historically, Aqaba Port, as Jordan's main outlet on the Red Sea, has become increasingly active after the 1987 war, and developed further so as to become the largest transit port in the late seventies and early eighties. At present, a land transport fleet of 20,000 trucks is operating in Aqaba, which belongs to both the public and private sectors.



Mr Eld El-Fayez, General Director of the ports Corp., Aqaba

Jordanian exports, via the port, have mainly focused on potash, cement, fertilizers and phosphate. Iraqi exports, as well, range from heavy fuel to sulphur, while its imports consist of building materials and transport cars, which are aimed at fostering Iraq's development objectives.

Arab Deposit Rates

BAHRAIN (Star) — Opening indication rates on 15.2.1988, spot value 12.2.1988

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 Month	6 3/4-7.00	4 1/8-4 5/8	5 3/4-6 3/8	6 1/8-6 1/2
2 Months	6 7/8-7 1/8	4 1/4-4 3/4	5 3/4-6 3/8	6 1/4-6 5/8
3 Months	7.00-7 1/4	4 1/2-5.00	5 3/4-6 3/4	6 3/8-6 5/8
6 Months	7 1/4-7 1/2	4 5/8-5 1/8	6.00-6 5/8	6 1/2-6 7/8
1 Year	7 3/8-7 5/8	4 5/8-5 1/8	6.00-6 7/8	6 3/4-7 1/4

Source: Arab Bank Limited - OBU, Bahrain

Gulf
Currencies

S. Riyal	3.7600-10
K. Dinar	0.27750-70
B. Dinar	0.37680-10
Q. Riyal	3.6400-20
O. Riyal	0.38485-05
Lib. Pound	376-365
UAE. Dirham	3.6725-35

Source: Arab Bank Limited OBU, Bahrain.

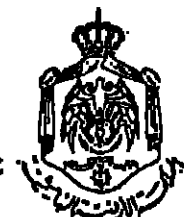
Advertisement
Extension of bid opening

For tender 8/87 (Water Meters)

Water Authority of Jordan announces that the bid opening date is extended to Tuesday 8 March 1988 at 12.00 noon, Jordan local time.

Instead of the previous date.

Eng. Muttaz Belbelsi
Acting President
Water Authority

وزارة الاشغال العامة
دائرة العطاءات الحكومية
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
GOVERNMENT TENDERS DIRECTORATEAdvertisement for prequalification
of road contractors for the construction
of Irbid-Jerash Road
Sections II and III

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is requesting the Government of Japan to finance the above mentioned.

Applications are invited from local Jordanian contractors classified in first grade (Highways), Japanese contractors, and contractors of all the developing countries, as defined in article 1.1. (b) of the Memorandum of Understanding on Untying of Bilateral Development Loans in Favour of Procurement in Developing Countries agreed among the eight members of the Development Assistance Committee on June 7, 1974 to participate in the prequalification for the construction of sections (II and III) of Jerash-Irbid Road, according to the following conditions:

1. Project description:

Section II: Consists of 18 kilometres long, 4-lane divided highway between Thagrat Asfour and the Zarqa-River bridge, including a twin-bore tunnel of about 400 metres long.

Major items of work include:

- (4,500,000) m³ of earth works
- (380,000) m³ of bases
- (140,000) Ton of asphalt and bit. works.
- (27,000) m³ concrete.

Section III: Consists of 16 kilometres long, 4-lane divided highway between the Zarqa River bridge and the old Jarash Road Junction near Baqa'a Camp.

Major items of work include:

- (1,500,000) m³ of earth works.
- (200,000) m³ of bases.
- (90,000) ton of asphalt and bit. works.
- (150,000) m³ of concrete.

- Prequalification forms may be obtained from the Government Tenders Directorate/Ministry of Public Works — Amman, starting Feb. 8, 1988 against a non-refundable fee of JD 50.
- The last date for obtaining forms shall be Feb. 26, 1988.
- FIDIC forms shall be used and the prequalification submission shall include the supporting documentation.
- Date for submission of prequalification forms and supporting documents shall be not later than March 7, 1988 at 1:30 p.m.
- Results of the evaluation process is expected to be announced on March 22, 1988.
- Any queries concerning prequalification shall be addressed to:

Chairman, Central Tenders Committee
Ministry of Public Works
P.O. Box 1220, Telex 21944 MPW JO.
Amman - Jordan.

Director,
Government Tenders Directorate



TENDER NO. 6/88. Purchase of chemical materials for the oil and gas wells. Tender documents are available at the Natural Resources Authority/Purchases Division for JD 100. Tender bond: 5 per cent of total value. Closing date: 13 March 1988.

TENDER NOS. 5/88, 6/88, 7/88 and 8/88. Supply of the following for the Military Consumer Corp: 1) sanitary toilet (one litre per one plastic container, 50,000 containers); 2) cooking-spice (200 grammes per one nylon packet, 15,000 packets — other spices in large quantities); 3) green thyme; and 4) beans. Tender documents are available at the Corp/Commercial Branch for JD 5. Closing dates: 20, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 22 and 23 February 1988.

TENDER NO. 9/88 F. Supply of stationery and printing for the University of Jordan's Press. Tender documents are available at the Sub-Tenders Committee for JD 5. Tender bond: 5 per cent of offer value. Closing date: 2 March 1988.

TENDER NOS. 9/88 and 10/88. Supply of 1) xerox paper P.P.C and stencil copy; and 2) stationery and materials for the University of Jordan. Tender documents are available at the Central Tenders Committee for JD 5 each. Tender bond: 5 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 7 March 1988. Samples are required.

TENDER NOS. A/2/7/88, A/2/8/88 and A/2/9/88. Road works for Zerqa Governorate. Tender documents are available at the Governorate/Works Directorate, for JD 10 each. Tender bond: JD 200, 200 and 400 respectively. Closing date: 23 February 1988.

TENDER NO. 8/87, by the Water Authority of Jordan, for the supply of water metres; has been extended to close on 8 March 1988.

SUPPLY OF 192 tyres for the Irbid Municipality. Tender documents are available for JD 10. Tender bond: 10 per cent of total value. Closing date: 29 February 1988.

ASPHALT MIXES for Kafar Yuba Municipality. Tender documents are available for JD 10. Tender bond: 5 per cent. Closing date: 21 February 1988.

TENDER NOS. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9/88. Supply of 1) caustic soda, solid; 2) P.E. film; 3) paraffin soap; 4) refastenable tape; 5) elastic rubber band; 6) fragrance-fixing agent; 7) super-white talrow; and 8) adhesives in blocks. Tender documents are available at the Arab Investment and Trade Co. (Tel 731504) for JD 2. Address: Raqim Sahab Road.

AUCTION BY the Ports Corp. The sale of 33 tonnes of paraphane wax. (Contact Mr. Khalil Ahmed Ateeq). Bond 5 per cent. Closing date: 29 February 1988.

RENOVATION AND construction works for the Amman Chamber of Commerce. Tender documents are available, at the Chamber's assistant manager, for JD 30. Closing date: 18 February 1988.

RE-INVITATION. Tender No. 27/87. Supply of mats for the gymnasium at the University of Yarmouk. Tender documents are available, at the University Central Tenders Committee, for JD 10. Tender bond: 3 per cent of offer value. Closing date: 27 February 1988.

TENDER NO. 34/88. Supply of hydroelectric (150 tonnes) for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the Authority for JD 5. Closing date: 2 March 1988. Tender bond: 5 per cent of offer value.

TENDER NO. 2/1988. (RE-INVITA-

TION). Replacing the sewers and ground halls at Jerash Government Hospital. Tender documents are available, at the Jerash Health Directorate, for JD 10. Closing date: 21 February 1988.

TENDER NOS. 1/88, 2/88 and 3/88. Construction of sanitary units (five seats) at various schools in Southern Shoonah. Tender documents are available, at the District's Education Directorate, for JD 5. Tender bond: JD 75. Closing date: 21 February 1988.

PURCHASE OF 100 mercury bulbs for Sahab Municipality. Tender documents are available for JD 10. Tender bond: 10 per cent of total value. Closing date: 22 February 1988.

PURCHASE ORDER NO. HT/M³/(31/88). Supply of tubes for electrical installations. Tender documents are available, at the Royal Engineering Corps/Supplies Branch, for JD 10. Tender bond: 10 per cent of value. Closing date: 23 February 1988.

PURCHASE ORDER NO. HT/M³/(32/88). Supply of engineering supplies and tools for the Jordanian Armed Forces. Tender documents are available at the Royal Engineering Corps for JD 5. Closing date: 29 February 1988. Tender bond: 10 per cent of value.

TENDER NOS. A/2/88 and A/3/88. Renovation of roads. Tender documents are available, at Capital Governorate/Works Directorate, for JD 15 each. Tender bond: JD 750 and 1,000 respectively. Closing date: 23 February 1988.

TENDER NOS. 14/88, 25/88, 26/88 and 27/88. Purchase of the following for the General Supplies Department: 1) printing of annual report; 2) receipts (leather folder); 3) printing of book (accounting universal); 4) electronic switchboard. Tender documents are available at the Department, for JD 2, 2, 2 and 5 respectively. Closing dates: 29, 27 February, 14 and 5 March respectively 1988.

TENDER NO. 5/88. Installation of a protection fence for the outer windows at Na'ur new health centre. Tender documents are available, at the Ministry of Health/Buliding Division, for JD 10. Tender bond: 3 per cent. Closing date: 21 February 1988.

TENDER NO. 4/88. Comprehensive maintenance for the health centre in Jabal Luwaibdeh. Tender documents are available, at the Ministry of Health/Buliding Section, for JD 25. Tender bond: 3 per cent. Closing date: 21 February 1988.

TENDER NOS. M/6/88, M/7/88 and M/8/88. Road works. Tender documents are available, at Ma'an Governorate, for JD 25, 10 and 10 respectively. Tender bond: JD 1800, JD 350 and JD 600 respectively. Closing dates: 27 February 1988.

TENDER NO. 4/88. Construction of a metal hanger at the grain silos in Juwaida. Tender documents are available, at the Ministry of Supply/Tenders Committee, for JD 50. Closing date: 7 March 1988.

TENDER NOS. 23/88, 28/88, 29/88, 32/88, 31/88 and 34/88. Supply of the following for the General Supplies Department: 1) printing; 2) furniture; 3) publications; 4) printing of formation schedules; 5) cleaning services; 6) personal computer. Tender documents are available, at the Dept./Salt Street, for JD 4, 28, 4, 1, 5 and 2 respectively. Closing dates: 2 March, 3 March, 24 February, 27 February, 29 February and 2 March 1988 respectively.

Financial Market Weekly Report

A record high by JD 1,100,000

Active market, prices up

By Rasim Rahim
Star Financial Market Analyst

A SIGNIFICANT up-turn has been recorded by weekly trading at the Amman Financial Market, with more than JD 400,000 in the trading volume achieved by the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. (JD 287,386 on 14.2.1988) and Cairo Amman Bank (JD 127,405 on 15.2.1988).

The major increase, amounting to JD 1,179,711, raised the market position by 56 per cent. The number of shares and contracts went up by 24 per cent and 28 per cent respectively.

The share prices varied positively, with 44 per cent gaining, 29 per cent losing and 27 per cent having no change in their share prices. As for weekly trading, total companies entering the market reached 233 entries, 67 by banks, 10 by insurance, 27 by services and 129 by industrials.

This week a total of 2,980,373 shares was traded, marking a trading volume of JD 3,289,027 divided among 2,947 contracts. The handling average came down to JD 667,805.400 per day.

The shares of 66 companies were traded, classified into 20 banks, 5 insurance, 5 services and 32 industrials. Trading in the regular market was distributed among sectors as follows:

Share of Market	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
This Week	15.318%	3.258%	6.127%	75.297%
Last Week	10.082%	1.315%	1.874%	86.729%

In the over-the-counter market, a total of 54,925 shares was traded at a total market value of JD 20,780.

The daily trading volumes, as proportionate to the total market JD 3,289,027 (100%) were as follows:

	This Week			
9.2.88	10.2.88	13.2.88	14.2.88	15.2.88
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
17.958%	14.237%	15.795%	27.419%	24.591%
Last Week				

Prominent firms, whose shares were traded in the market, were as follows (share of sector, share of market):
— Cairo Amman Bank 25.7%, 3.94% — Jordan-French Insurance 97.34%, 3.17% — Petro Projects and Equip. Hire 77.58%, 4.75% — Arab Aluminium 11.92%, 8.97% — Industrials 10.89%, 8.05% — Universal Chemical Ind. 13.29%, 10.01% — Cables and Wires Ind. 6.35%, 4.78% — Jordan Petroleum Refinery 12.09%, 9.10% — Jordan Sulpho-Chemicals 7.55%, 5.69%.

The following is a presentation of the sectoral handling per day of the total market:

Sector	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
9-2	20,738	0,984	2,073	78,205
10-2	17,311	0,485	2,716	79,488
13-2	6,921	0,318	4,150	88,611
14-2	6,753	0,710	6,404	86,183
15-2	25,151	11,255	12,022	51,572

Weekly Average

This Week	15.375%	2.750%	5.473%	78.402%
Last Week	10.341%	1.337%	1.876%	86.446%
Difference	+ 5.034	+ 1.413	+ 3.597	- 10.044
Variance (5.034 + 1.413 + 3.597 + (- 10.044) = Zero).				

Development Bonds

— Maturity 1988, at 7 1/2% per annum, 50 bonds for JD 495. (9.2.1988).
— Maturity 1989, at 8 1/2% per annum, 200 bonds for JD 1,990. (9.2.1988).
— Maturity 1990, at 8 1/4% + margin per annum, 200 bonds for JD 3,008. (10.2.1988).
— Maturity 1981, at 8 1/2% + margin per annum, 117 bonds for JD 1,170. (14.2.1988).
— Maturity 1980, at 8 1/4% + margin per annum, 50 bonds for JD 600. (15.2.1988).

News from Tokyo

TOKYO (AP) — Both the dollar and Tokyo stock prices have surged following the announcement in Washington of U.S. trade figures for December last Friday, showing the deficit fell to \$12.2 billion from \$13.2 billion in November. The dollar rose 1.05 yen in Tokyo Monday, while the Nikkei Stock Average rose 225.53 points.

Some investors on the Tokyo Stock Exchange were focusing on Japan's January trade performance, traders said. The Ministry of Finance said Monday that the nation's unadjusted trade surplus for January dropped 28.7 per cent to \$30.7 billion, down from \$ 4.31 billion a year earlier. Other investors were concerned about the dollars deficit on Japan's seasonally adjusted January trade surplus, which rose \$7.75 billion from \$6.36 billion in December.

In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 13.50 yen, down 0.50 yen from Monday's close of 13.00. It opened at 130.40 yen and ranged between 130.10 and 130.60 yen.

"Many traders decided to sell dollars when it hit the 130-yen level," said official at a Tokyo Commercial Bank. "There was also profit-taking, which resulted in the dollar's decline."

On the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the Nikkei Stock Average of 225 selected issues, a 225.53-point winner Monday, added another 138.19 points, or 0.57 per cent, to close at 24,345.66.

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the 66 trading companies at the Amman Financial Market, listed in the following order: 1-29 companies which gained in the price of shares, 30-48 companies which lost and 49-66 companies which had no change in the price of their shares:

	Opening 9.2.88	Closing 15.2.88
1. Jordan Gulf Bank	1.170	1.180
2. Petra Bank	2.040	2.050
3. Acaro, Real Est. Inv.	0.430	0.440
4. Cairo-Amman Bank	27.410	28.500
5. Bank of Jordan	18.270	18.400
6. Jordan Islamic Bank	1.830	1.840
7. Housing Bank	1.580	1.590
8. Arab Investment Bank	2.550	2.100
9. Jordan-Gulf Insurance	0.820	0.850
10. Jordan Electricity	1.470	1.480
11. Petra Project	0.820	0.720
12. Jordan National Lines	0.810	0.880
13. Talroo, Equip. Hire&Main	0.800	0.810
14. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1.920	1.850
15. Arab Pharmaceutical Mfg.	2.080	2.180
16. Agro-Ind. Trading	1.400	1.530
17. National Steel Ind.	2.880	2.720
18. Dar Al-Dawa	1.450	1.600
19. Paper&Cardboard Fac.	2.820	3.080
20. Chemical Ind.	1.810	1.880
21. Universal Chemical Ind.	1.780	1.990
22. Al-Edin Ind.	1.340	1.350
23. Wico, Wood Ind.	1.180	1.380
24. Cables&Wires Ind.	0.970	1.000
25. Jordan Cement Fac.	1.080	1.010
26. Jordan Rock Wool	0.880	0.880
27. Jordan Petroleum Refinery	7.110	7.140
28. Jordan-Textiles Co.	4.250	4.500
29. Wood Industries	0.700	0.900
30. Jordan-Kuwait Bank	1.870	1.880
31. Jordan Finance House	1.280	1.210
32. Credit and Finance Corp.	0.870	0.880
33. National Fin. Inv.	1.620	1.620
34. Invest. Fin. Fac. Dev.	0.840	0.820
35. Arab Bank Limited	122.000	120.000
36. Jordan Fin. & Invest.	1.920	1.890
37. Jordan-French Ins.	8.300	8.100
38. Al-Ahli National Ins.	1.330	1.300
39. Arab Insurance	1.000	0.980
40. Garage Owners Bureau	4.250	4.200
41. Arab Paper Mfg. Trd.	0.340	0.330
42. Jordan Dairy	1.040	1.020
43. Arab Che. Detergents	4.800	4.500
44. Intermediate Petro-Chemicals	1.480	1.440
45. Lime & Silicate Brick	0.240	0.210
46. Jinco, Match&Industries	0.780	0.780
47. Jordan Sulpho-Chemicals	3.080	2.940
48. Jordan Porcelain Fac.	1.080	1.040
49. Jordan National Bank	2.430	—
50. Darco Invest. Housing	0.440	—
51. Al-Mashreq Exchange	14.500	—
52. National Portfolio	0.770	—
53. Industrial Dev. Bank	1.280	—
54. Al-Yarmouk Ins.&Reins	1.100	—
55. Chicken & poultry	0.720	—
56. Dar-Al-She'ab	0.400	—
57. Jordan-Gulf Real Estate	0.320	—
58. General Investments	1.300	—
59. Jordan Glass Fac.	1.080	—
60. Jordan Phosphate Mines	2.400	—
61. Jordan-Pipes Mfg.	1.180	—
62. Jordan Tanning	1.850	—
63. Spinning & Weaving	0.840	—
64. National Industries	0.500	—
65. General Mining	1.500	—
66. Jordan Tobacco&Cig.	13.500	—

GOLD IN JORDAN

AMMAN (Star) — Prices on Tuesday, 16 February 1988 were as follows:

18 ct. JD 3,700 per gramme
21 ct. JD 4,250 per gramme
24 ct. JD 5,300 per gramme
One kilogramme (9999) JD 4,890,000
Ounce..... JD 165,000
(10 c.m. x 31 grammes)
(Rashedi Pound)..... JD 32,000
(7 grammes)
Sterling pound..... JD 36,500
(8 grammes)
Source: Yousef Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

NKR 6.4490-40
YEN 130.10-20
ATS 11.99-12.01
CAS 1.2653-63
S.PESETA 115.25-40
FIN.MARK 4.1380-1400
GR. DRACHMA 136.34-44

EXCHANGE RATES

F.C.C., Amman

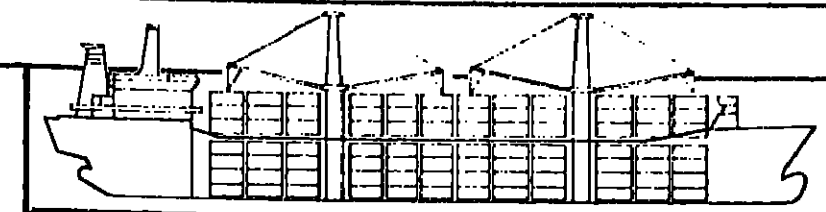
JD (File)

DOLLAR RATES

LONDON (AP) — Interbank spot dollar rates at London:

2. SWF	1.7442-52
LIT	1.4035-45
FRP	1257-1258
DEM	5.7890-7720
DFL	1.7080-90
BLF	1.9174-84
DKR	35.74-77
	6.5200-50

\$	445-347
£	605-610
DM	202-204
SF	247.5-249.5
YEN	266-268
FF	601-606
DLF	180.5-182.5
LIT	27-27.5
CAS	26.5-27
BFC	97-97.5
SKR	56-57
DKR	52-53
OR	988-962
UAE	90-90.5
BD	91.8-92
SRL	89-92
EGP	155-168

Amin Kawar & Sons Co.
&
Red Sea Shipping Agency

SERVING AREA	NAME OF LINE	NAME OF VESSEL	ARRIVAL DATE
A) ROMANIA (CONV.)	NAVROM	CURTEA DE ARGES	31/1/88
B) BLACK SEA (RO-RO)	SDP	RAKHOV RUZHANY VOZNESENSK	9/2/88 10/2/88 12/2/88
C) AUSTRALIA (CONV. + RO-RO)	BALTIC	SK.ZALK AGORO KOMSOM	8/3/88 20/2/88 26/2/88
D) YUGOSLAVIA + MEDT. (RO-RO + CONV.)	JADRANSKA	ATRAIDER KAJROS MARJAN NODILO	16/2/88 20/2/88 26/2/88 8/3/88
E) FAR EAST (CONV. + CONT.)	PIL	KOTA MAJU KOTA RAJA KOTA SEGAR KOTA WIRAMA KOTA NAGA KOTA EXPRESS KOTA MUTIARA	2/2/88 7/2/88 18/2/88 1/3/88 8/3/88 21/3/88 29/3/88
F) GDR + NORTH CONTENTINT + VALENCIA EUROPE (CONTAINER)	D.S.R.	F.K.S. JAEHN HALBERSTADT KDELPINSEE	1/2/88 17/2/88 8/3/88
G) EUROPE (RO-RO)	HUAL	HUAL TRACER HUAL ANGELITA HUAL TRIBUTE HUAL TRAPPER HUAL MARGARITA	15/2/88 22/2/88 8/3/88 19/3/88 11/4/88
H) EASTERN EUROPE (CONV. + CONT.)	POL	ZYGMUNT AUGUST ZYGMUNT III WAZA ZYGMUNT STARY	7/2/88 2/3/88 10/3/88
I) BRAZIL (RO-RO + CONV.)	KOMMAR	EMDEN	4/3/88
J) NORTH AMERICA (CONV. + CONT.)	OASIS LIBERTY CONFLO	OGM LORRAINE DELAWARE BAY JAPAN SATOR	T.S. 18/2/88 T.S.

Arab Containers Services Co.

Vessel	Aqaba Port	Line	Loading Port
North Sea	13.2.88	Thames	Brazilian ports
Frio Mar	18.2.88	Charter	North continent
Botic	22.2.88	Conti	Antwerp
RMS laguna	27.2.88	R.M.S.	venice & Ravenna
Stephan J	16.3.88	R.M.S.	venice & Ravenna
RMS laguna	1.4.88	R.M.S.	venice & Ravenna
Captain Sea	17.4.88	Thames	Brazilian ports
Stephan J	22.4.88	R.M.S.	venice & Ravenna
Trident Eagle	15.5.88	Thames	Brazilian ports
TBN	June 1988	Thames	Brazilian ports

Arab Shipping Co.

THE ARAB Shipping Co. has announced that the SCAN DUTCH vessels' schedules are as follows: SD GALLIA 054: Arriving Aqaba 22 March 1988. S.D. EDO 074: arriving Aqaba 4 April 1988.
Both vessels are sailing from Kobe and Osaka, Japan (GALLIA on 25 February and EDO on 10 March), enroute to Nagoya, Tokyo, Yokohama, Bosen, Hong Kong, Singapore, Bangkok, and finally Aqaba.

EURO - DEPOSIT RATES

	\$	DM	LIT	FF	DFL	YEN	SF		Sterling Pound
1 month	6 3/4	3 3/8	10 1/4	7 7/16	4 1/16	3 13/16	1 3/8	1 M	8 3/4
2 months	6 13/16	3 3/8	10 1/2	7 5/8	4 1/16	4 1/8	1 5/8	2 M	9 1/8
3 months	6 7/16	3 3/8	10 5/8	7 13/16	4 1/16	4 1/16	1 3/4	3 M	9 5/16
6 months	6 15/16	3 7/16	10 3/4	8 7/8	4 3/16	4 1/16	2 1/4	4 M	9 7/16
9 months	7 1/8	3 1/2	11.00	8 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/16	2 11/16	5 M	9 1/2
1 year	7 1/4	3 5/8	11.00	9 1/16	4 5/16	4 1/16	2 7/8	6 M	9 9/16
								9 M	9 11/16
								1 year	9 7/8
	Source: Credit and Finance Corp. Amman.								

Chris Platts fights off late challenger to win Kenya golf

NAIROBI, KENYA (AP) — Britain's Chris Platts fought off a final round challenge from Mark Mouland of Wales to take a one-stroke victory Sunday on the final hole of the Kenya Open Golf Tournament.

Platts scored a birdie on the 534-yard (488-meter) par 5, 18th hole to take the victory and the \$20,000 winner's check.

The 24-year-old Golfer, who plays out of the three rivers club in Essex, England, shot a final round 3-under-par 68 to finish the four-round tournament with 271 over the 5,765-yard (5,186-metre) par-71 course at Muthaiga Golf Club.

The \$130,000-Kenya Open, part of the African Safari Circuit, attracted 108 professionals and 19 amateurs from 18 countries.

Australia cricket

PERTH, AUSTRALIA (AP) — Australia blasted out Sri Lanka for 153 in its second innings to secure victory in the cricket test Monday by an innings and 108 runs.

The Sri Lankans folded dramatically after resuming Monday on four for 78, still 183 runs behind Australia's first-innings total of 455.

Chief destroyer was Victorian Paceman Meru Hughes, who took four wickets Monday morning to end with his test career best of five for 67.

Tony Dodemaide chimed in with another two wickets to finish with four for 58.

Last man out for the Sri Lankans was Ravi Ratnayake, who went down fighting with a score of 38 before he was caught behind by Greg Dyer off the bowling of Dodemaide.

Australian century-maker Dean Jones was named Man Of The Match.

Scores: Australia 455, Sri Lanka 194 and 153 (R Ratnayake 38, M Hughes 5-67, T Dodemaide 4-58).



Primin Zurbruggen, of Switzerland, was ready in the downhill.

The Olymic Torch set for opening ceremonies

The Games Of Winter

Let the Games begin, let the flame blaze and let the international flags fly

INEVITABLY, SOME hero will emerge. Maybe it will be one of the favorites, a splendid champion performing as no normal mortal could. Or maybe a solid contender recovering from a near-crippling injury, or even some obscure kid whose name the experts will mispronounce. It won't matter which one. Out on the snow and ice, where Olympians glide, slide and hurt their bodies with abandon, someone-he or she — will emerge, hell-bent on the glory of Olympic gold, to melt even the cynical spectator's heart. Oh, the cynic will try to resist. He will cry out, "The Games are run by the big corporations, and the athlete just wants his grinning face on a cereal box." But that won't matter either. That certain athlete will already be ascending the podium, grinning, yes, and the national anthem will be playing and the crowd roaring — and the cynic will be all tangles and tears, and the Olympics will have claimed another convert.

At least, the Olympics. The Winter Games come to wintry Canada for the first time ever-and to Calgary, a prospect that once seemed a cynic's delight. After all, the Europeans, who invented these frozen festivals, are accustomed to serene mountain ski havens, not a Prairie city best known for staging theaucous summer Stampede. Yet Canadians have long associated and corporate help the city has transformed itself into a world-class sports centre to host the 16-day Olympic bash beginning 13 February.



Michael Porter, with ball, and teammates Shelton Jones, arms raised, and Marco Baldi boxed out Dana Barros on this rebound, but Barros's 22 points led Boston College to victory.

Purvis Short, maneuvering between Dennis Johnson, left, and Robert Parish, came off the bench to score 21 points and help the Rockets defeat Boston, 129-120, in Houston.

STAR FEATURES

Script of the people

Hana Shahin
Special to The Star

NEARLY EACH day a new literacy centre opens around the world. Every developed and developing country boasts of its literacy rate, as this is regarded as an indicator of civilization and progress of a country.

Consider the following quotation: "It is a fact that a large proportion of the population could read and write; at the very least write their name." Are we talking about USA? USSR? Switzerland? No... it is Jordan, or rather parts of it, not even in this century, but around the first century B.C.

That statement by G. Lankester Harding, Director of the Department of Antiquities, (1936-1956) opens a new passage of time. It leads to the understanding of the intricate development of Arabic writing in our own country.

The degree of literacy which historians agree "has not yet been equalled," is attributed to two Arab tribes: the Thamud tribe, which extended itself to the south borders of Jordan from around the 5th century B.C. to the 7th century A.D., and the Safa tribe, which inhabited Southern Syria, from around the first century B.C. to the fourth century A.D.

Thamudic inscriptions have been found scratched or hammered on rocks, scattered around on the caravan route between Saudi Arabia and Ma'an. Apparently, they were inscribed by the camel drivers of the caravans, who left their names behind.

In the Azraq area, Thamudic graffiti has been found in abundance, as the Azraq Oasis was on the caravan route from Wadi Sirhan — named Gate of Arabia — into Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Bilad el Sham. Other Thamudic inscriptions have been located in Wadi Rum, Petra, Um er Rujum and further north in Madaba and Mushatta areas.

The Qur'an mentions the Thamud tribe in many cases. It indicates that the tribe was living luxuriously, with plenty of stock and water-wells, where land was cultivated. Their paganism was condemned by God and the prophet Saleh was sent to them.

In the northern district of Jordan, the Safaitic writing takes over completely, as the Safaites tribe inhabited the desert region south-east of Syria. Their inscriptions are found in the Ruhbeh (Iraqi borders), to the east of Safa (one of the several extinct volcanoes of that region) and the Harra, southward. Many Safaitic graffiti are also found in the north and especially northeast of Jordan. To the north of Safa, more inscriptions are located beyond Hama and also on the Euphrates.

It seems that the dried blocks of volcanic lava provided an ideal writing surface for those who possessed a "pen of iron".

Historians reveal that the modes of life of the two Arab tribes, Thamudic and Safaites, were similar. Even their writing on many occasions, distinction between the two has become difficult.

The overall relationship between the ancient Arabian scripts is quite intricate. However, it is possible to divide the various scripts into East

Semitic and West Semitic.

Dr. Fawzi Zayadine of the Department of Antiquities, explains that the earliest alphabet was found in Sinai between the 17th century B.C. and the 14th century B.C., and is called Proto-Sinaitic. From the Proto-Sinaitic script, South Arabian and North Arabian scripts developed.

He briefly outlines the relationship between the various scripts as shown in the chart below.

The Safaitic-Thamudic scripts represent the northernmost extension of the old South Arabic script and are one of its more evolved forms.

Furthermore, the Thamudic alphabet is closely related to other South-Arabian scripts such as Lihyanite and Himyarite (Musnad). The Thamudic alphabet itself has shown some variations in inscriptions found. This discrepancy could be attributed to the passage of time, as Thamudic inscriptions are classified into five groups:

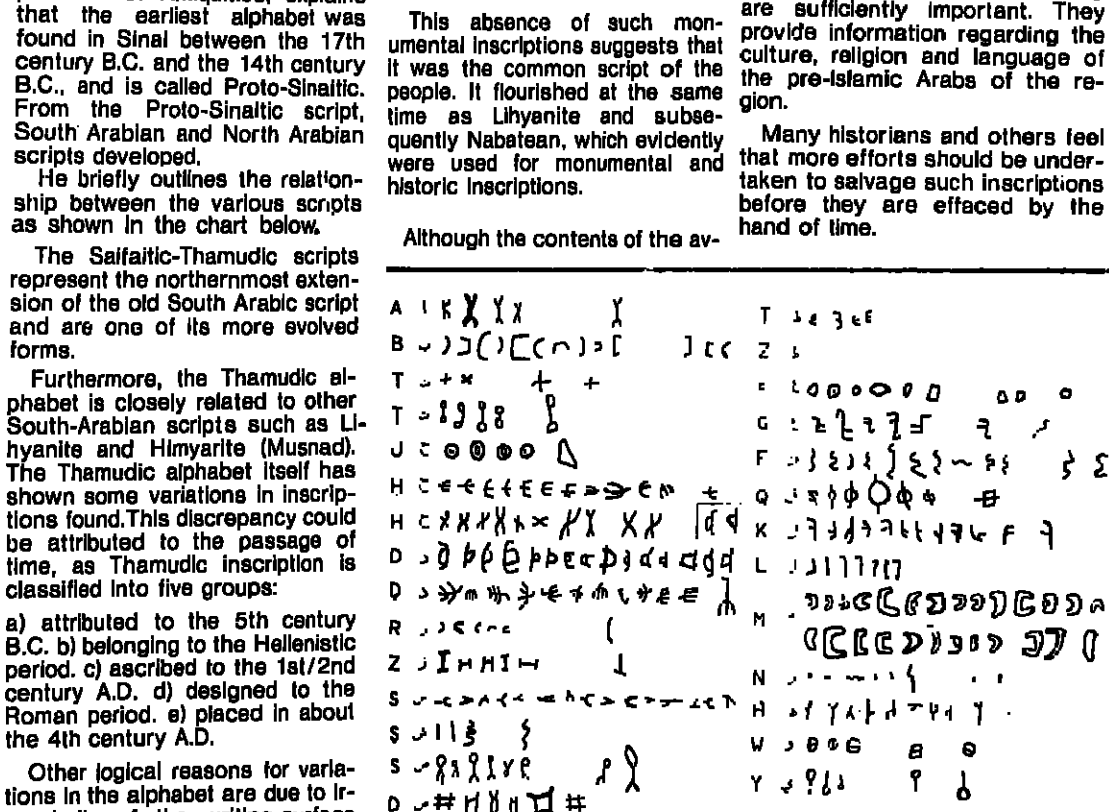
a) attributed to the 5th century B.C. b) belonging to the Hellenistic period. c) ascribed to the 1st/2nd century A.D. d) designed to the Roman period. e) placed in about the 4th century A.D.

Other logical reasons for variations in the alphabet are due to irregularity of the writing-surface and the individual hand-writing style.

In the Thamudic alphabet chart, the alphabets have been transliterated to Classical Arabic and Roman characters. Historians have found that the inscriptions can be most easily transliterated into the Arabic script, and names and words are sometimes understandable in the Arabic form.

From studies relating to ancient Arabic names, Harding compiled a total of 379 names, which he believes is still incomplete, but which shows the inter-relationship of Lihyanite, Minaean, Nabatean, Qatabanian, Safaitic, Sabaeen and Thamudic names. Further analysis shows that four names were common to all ancient Arabians: Sa'd, Hana, Haba' and Habla. One name common to all except Thamudic is Zaed.

It is rather a curious fact that so far no monumental, dedicatory or historical inscriptions in Thamudic or Safaitic have been found. All those known refer to individuals and recount purely personal episodes in the life of the writer. Occasionally a prayer to one deity or more is found.



This inscription found in Rijm Hani (H4 area) says: By Mani'at, and he built for Hani'. And he drew a picture of the pen and the animals pasturing by themselves.

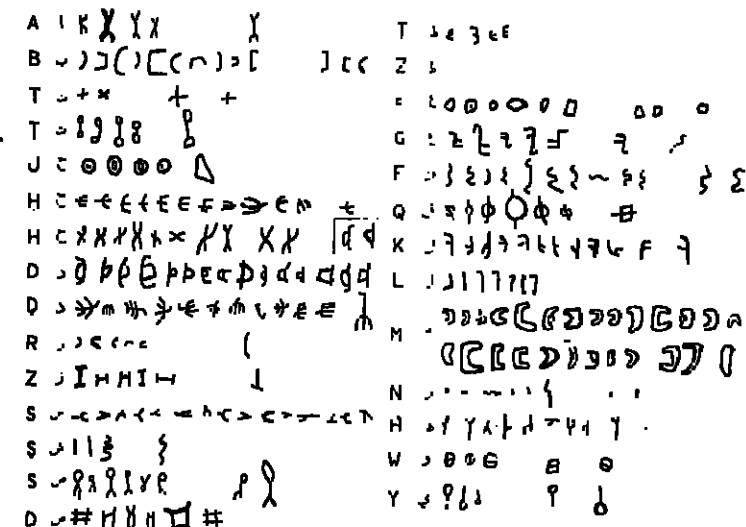
Although the contents of the av-

sodes in the life of the writer. Occasionally a prayer to one deity or more is found.

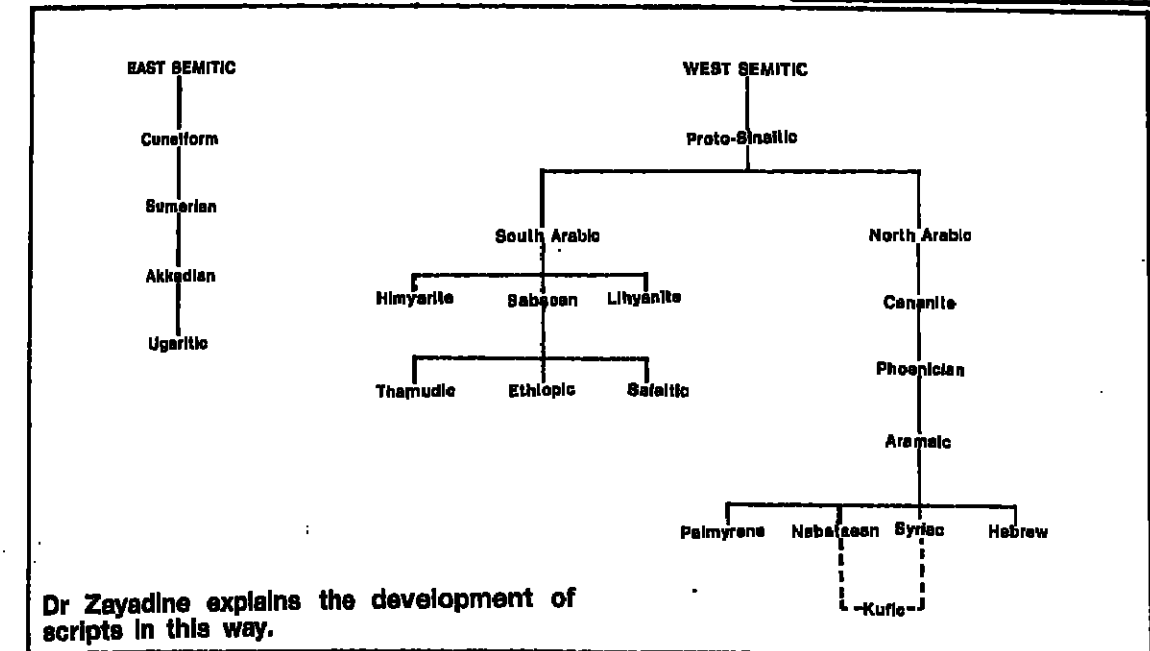
This absence of such monumental inscriptions suggests that it was the common script of the people. It flourished at the same time as Lihyanite and subsequently Nabatean, which evidently were used for monumental and historic inscriptions.

Many historians and others feel that more efforts should be undertaken to salvage such inscriptions before they are effaced by the hand of time.

Although the contents of the av-



The Thamudic alphabet



Dr Zayadine explains the development of scripts in this way.



Profile - Dr Fawzi Zayadine

Dr Fawzi Zayadine, known to many as the "encyclopedia of archaeology," is a graduate of the Sorbonne. From 1961 to 1971, with only three years interruption, Dr Zayadine studied Ancient Near East Archaeology, Islamic Art and Civilization, as well as Semitic languages.

His choice to specialize in archaeology started after high school, when he joined excavations with the French School of Archaeology in Jerusalem. "Then," Dr Zayadine says "I realized the importance of antiquities in our country and the lack of Jordanians in that field."

Since 1965, Dr Zayadine has worked at the Department of Antiquities, in the West Bank, in Kerak and at excavations on Amman Citadel and in Petra.

In addition to his distinguished work in publications on Nabatean and Islamic archaeology, inscriptions and oriental religions, Dr Zayadine is a contributor to the Iconographic Lexicon of Classical Mythology.

Another achievement Dr Zayadine is proud of is the King's Highway Exhibition of the Department of Antiquities, which started in Paris and is scheduled to tour other European countries this year, promoting the archaeology of Jordan.

As an Assistant Director of Antiquities, Dr Zayadine has certain aspirations for the department: a) to upgrade the department's publications to the international scientific standard, "which I believe that we have already achieved" b) to continue restorations in Petra's main temple c) to introduce computers in the registration centre.

Dr Zayadine, who is married with two youngsters, speaks many European languages besides the Semitic tongues.

health

Many pets die through neglect

By Margarette Hall
Special to The Star

A MAN enters a pet shop with his little child and carefully selects a number of brightly-coloured fishes for him. Both seem very satisfied with their purchase, but what does the future hold for the fishes in their new home?

Faiq Tubailah, who has owned a bird, monkey and fish shop for seven years, says that many pets die because they are not taken care of properly. Parents leave the pets in the care of children who do not understand what the new responsibility entails. Other pets may be abused by another member of the family who cannot tolerate them.

Tubailah notes that birds and fish are imported to Jordan in great numbers: fish mostly from Singapore, finches and canaries from Holland and China, and parrots from India and Africa. Local birds are also sold, and in Tubailah's case often just fly into his shop to eat.

The large number of fishes imported demonstrates not so much their popularity as pets as their frequent loss and replacement. For example, one boy received some fishes for his birthday. He froze them; they were replaced; he boiled those; the lucky third batch died of neglect.

Veterinary surgeon Dr. Alex Abu Ghazaleh tells about a monkey which was brought as a present for a child. The child was thrilled, but his brother disliked the monkey so intensely that he began to kick and burn the animal.

Another veterinary surgeon in Amman stresses that pets are a responsibility. Fish need special nutrients and anti-bacterial medication. Birds need iodine, vitamins, proteins, and anti-worm treatment. Larger pets require even more care, including training, grooming, and exercise.

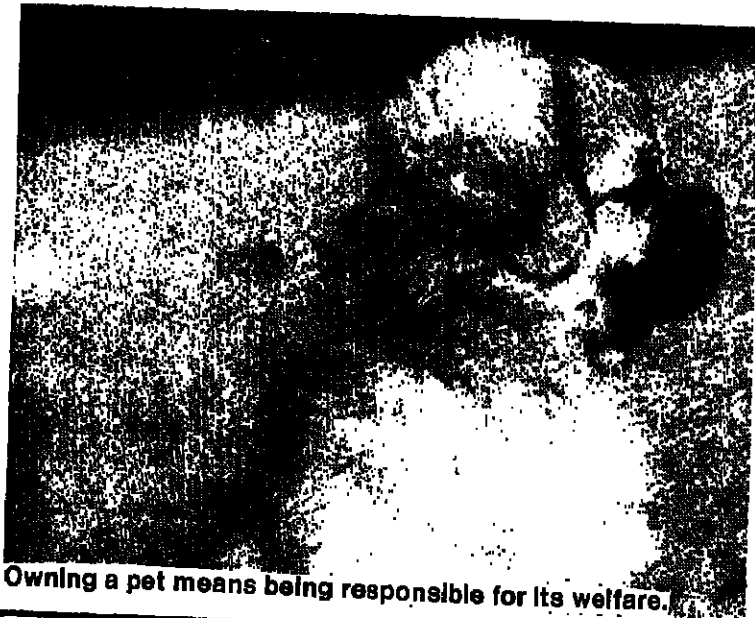
Some dog-lovers prefer mongrels to purebreds, and others prefer purebreds. One dog owner told me, "In my opinion it is very difficult to handle a mongrel because it is not as intelligent as a purebred, and it follows its wild instincts. My dog did not allow me to go near it when it was feeding, and it tended to run away when set loose. I now have a 'Toy dog' (a small-sized dog that remains a miniature.) It is very tame and more affectionate than the mongrel that I had. It even refuses to leave the confines of the garden. I got it from Egypt and it is not expensive to keep, for this particular dog eats everything."

Maybe that last point was not such a good one: the dog has recently died of food poisoning.

Cats are found in vast numbers in Amman, and they too need a lot of care. Stray or otherwise, they are invading households and these homes and up feeding as many as ten cats found in their areas. As a result, various problems arise: cats breed twice a year when they are as young as five months, producing seven to ten kittens with each delivery. Cat-owners cannot afford to have their felines breeding constantly.

Veterinarians are concerned not only with house pets but also with domestic animals. They often receive phone calls from concerned citizens about animals such as donkeys found injured on the highway. For many doctors these calls for assistance can prove to be a great burden. They feel that there should be a society in Jordan concerned with protecting animals.

The vets advise that before you buy a pet you should consider the affinity to animals of all family members, the care and medical treatment required, and the responsibility and expense of owning a pet.



Owning a pet means being responsible for its welfare.

Red Cross in 1987

AMMAN (Star) — Over the last year, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) presence in the world increased and, in most countries, its activities intensified. For any commercial enterprise, this would be an encouraging summary of the year's work. For the ICRC, it is further proof that a world of peace is not for tomorrow.

On four continents, ICRC delegates continued efforts to protect and assist the victims of wars, internal conflicts and disturbances. Prisoners of war were visited in particular in Iran, Iraq, China, Vietnam and Somalia, and, on more than one occasion, the ICRC participated in the repatriation of Iraqi and Iranian POWs. Security detainees were also visited in many countries where the ICRC is at work, and assistance often provided for them and their families.

Whenever possible, delegates evacuated the wounded to hospitals. Orthopaedic programmes for war amputees continued and developed in over 100 countries, while a new orthopaedic centre in Kabul neared completion at the end of the year. Medical assistance also developed, including the launch of mobile clinics in Lebanon.

The civilian population in conflict zones remained highly vulnerable, especially people displaced by the situation. In countries such as Mozambique, Angola, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and the Philippines, large amounts of food and material assistance were distributed to these people. Sanitation and



In April, after the "war of the camps", the ICRC, together with the Lebanese Red Cross, was finally able to evacuate a number of wounded from the two largest Palestinian refugee camps, Chatila and Borj el Brajneh, in Beirut.

water projects, as well as vaccination programmes for children, sometimes accompanied these operations to avoid the added risk of disease.

Tracing activities and the exchange of Red Cross messages for families separated by conflict, continued to be an important aspect of ICRC work. The Central Tracing Agency often represented the only hope of finding a close relative or the only means of communication among family members.

In the majority of countries where the ICRC was present, some 43 by the end of the year, the dissemination of international humanitarian law and the principles of the Red Cross Movement remained the close companion of all action in the field. Whenever possible, programmes were aimed

at the armed forces and police, as well as the public at large.

Many of these activities, apart from visits to prisoners and detainees, were carried out with the help of the national society concerned. When necessary, the ICRC assisted in the development of these societies, with training and material assistance, to help them cope with the difficult situations they had to face.

The range of activities corresponded to the variety of victims in any conflict situation. A delegation opened in Suriname and regional delegations in Hong Kong and Tunisia. Operations resumed in 1987, the ICRC followed the changing and developing world of role that its principles and activities can play in the restoration of



Reem Yasin's
Cinema Corner

French films at the RCC

THE THIRD film festival to be held at the Royal Cultural Centre this month is a French one showing four of the current and very popular productions of French cinema, depicting contemporary society with sensitivity and realism.

The collection opens with "Le rayon vert" (The Green Ray) on Monday 22 February. Directed by the renowned Eric Rohmer and produced in 1986, the film tells the story of Delphine who, on the first of July, still does not know what she is going to spend her vacation. Delphine does not want to go anywhere on her own and she does not have a boyfriend. Three days in Normandy, a quick visit to the mountains, then Biarritz...but crowds make her feel even more lonely. Not until she is on her way does this story go from gloomy black to happy pink, or rather to green.

"Le lieu du crime" (The Place of Crime) is the second film, scheduled for Tuesday 23 February. Written and directed by Andre Techine and also produced in 1986, the film is about fourteen-year-old Thomas, who lives in a remote village where nothing ever happens. To break the monotony of his life Thomas takes to the habit of telling tall tales...until one day something really does happen to upset his life and the lives of everyone around him: his grandmother, his father Maurice and Martin, a disturbing fugitive who even commits murder to protect Thomas.

Above all it upsets the life of Thomas's mother, Lili, who is only waiting for a flash like Martin to leave everything behind. The crime, which is the central element of the film, is set in perspective through the eyes of a child, which (as the director sees it) is one of the possible forms of the Absolute. Techine admits that his film is full of autobiographical details but "elated, transformed and reinvented through a thirst for fiction".

The third film, scheduled for Wednesday 24 February is "Les longs manteaux" (The Long Coats), also produced in 1986 and directed by Gilles Behat. The action of the film takes place in the fabulous setting of the Andes Mountains. It is about a French geologist in Bolivia, who upsets the plans of a rebel colonel to help an Argentinian writer, released from prison and wanting to return to his country.

The last film, to be shown on Thursday 25 February, is also by Eric Rohmer. "Quatre aventures de Reinette et Mirabelle" (four adventures of Reinette and Mirabelle) is the director's latest film, made in 1987, and has proved to be a great success. While vacationing in the country, Mirabelle meets Reinette, a village girl who paints as a hobby. Reinette introduces Mirabelle to the charm of country life. In Paris, Reinette stays with Mirabelle who introduces her to several picturesque Parisians: cafe waiters, beggars and...an art dealer.

Recent film releases

Batteries Not Included (PG) Hume Cronyn — Toy-like flying saucers save harassed building tenants. Inspired fantasy (Good).

Braddock: Missing in Action III (R) Chuck Norris — More rescue heroics in Vietnam by the bullet-proof colonel (Fair).

Broadcast News (R) William Hurt — Smashing comedy-drama that dissects overblown TV news egos (Great).

The Couch Trip (R) Dan Aykroyd — Mental patient becomes a hit radio therapist. Much frothy humour and nifty sight gags (Good).

Eddie Murphy Raw (R) Eddie Murphy — Film version of Murphy's stand-up comedy act. Much profanity and women-bashing (Fair).

Empire of the Sun (PG) Christian Bale — Epic account of plucky boy who survives World War II Japanese Prison Camp (Good).

Good Morning, Vietnam (R) Robin Williams — Williams is at his best as iconoclastic radio jockey in Saigon (Good).

The Grand Highway (No Rating) Antoine Hubert — Charming French film follows the awakening experiences of a young boy (Great).

The Last Emperor (PG-13) John Lone — Beautifully filmed sweeping epic of China's last imperial ruler. Visually exciting (Great).

Moonstruck (PG) Cher — Nifty ethnic comedy about an Italian-American family facing problems of romance (Good).

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Weekly

Political, economic and social review

British Higher Education Supplement



The British Council



The British Council



The British Council

The Third British Council Higher Education Mission to Jordan (20 — 25 February)

NEXT WEEK all four of Jordan's Universities and the British Council will pay host to a group of ten British academics who are on a week-long visit to the Kingdom.

Their mission will be the third in as many years and aims to exchange information on how universities in our two countries can relate to one another positively and advantageously.

The British academics hope to

gather information on the changing profile of higher education in Jordan. In the past twelve months many graduate programmes have been established, and scientific research in Jordan has been recognized by the establishment of a Council for Science and Technology presided over by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

They hope to explore means of collaborating with the transfer of technology and skills needed in Jordan to meet national manpower requirements by discussing which of British university facilities can best meet these needs.



The British Council

its well-earned reputation for quality, its dynamic pattern of growth and its contributions to the well being and prosperity of the nation. Neither will our visitors from Britain miss any chance to persuade their host that despite high costs British higher education has plenty to offer to Jordan both at the institutional and at the individual level.

The hope of the British Council is that such encounters will continue to contribute to the understanding between two communities which hold the future in their hands.

MISSION PROGRAMME

A busy week begins on Saturday with a visit to the Ministry of Higher Education. As from Sunday the Mission will visit each of Jordan's universities to meet academics and students and to give a series of presentations on higher educational opportunities in Britain.

On Thursday an Open Day at the British Council will give members of the public a chance to meet the ten visiting academics to find out more about what these institutions can offer.

Third British Council Mission to Jordan

British Higher Education Open Day

at the British Council on Thursday
25 February 1988
from 2.00 p.m to 8.00 p.m

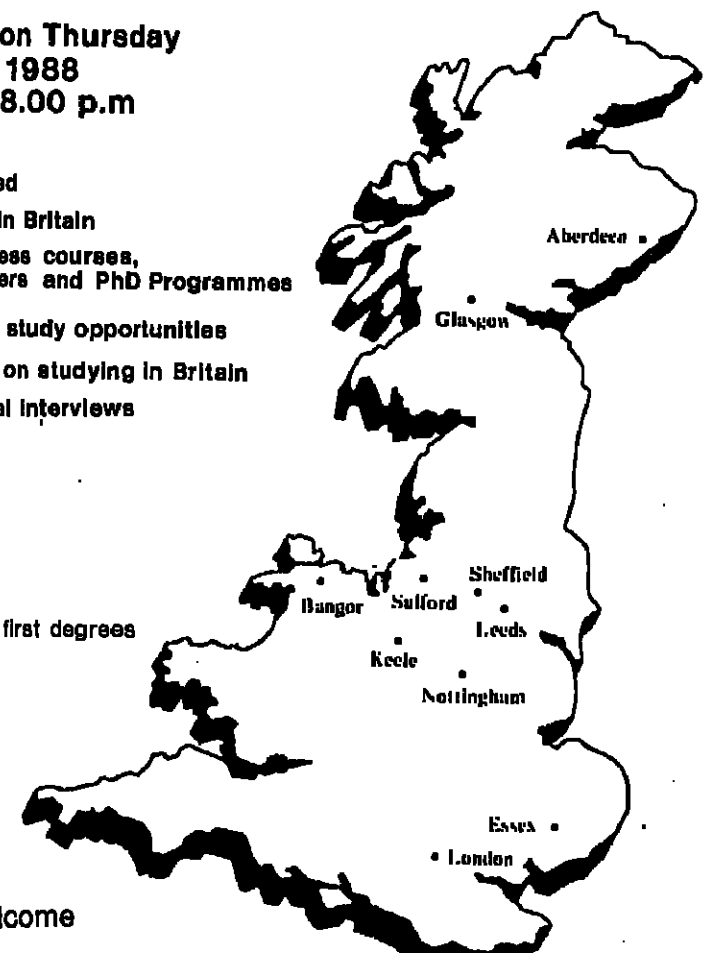
- Ten Universities represented
- Exhibition on studying in Britain
- Information on Access courses, first degrees, Masters and PhD Programmes
- Subject talks on study opportunities
- Information on studying in Britain
- Personal interviews

Talks on the following:

- 2.30 p.m Access courses and first degrees
- 3.30 p.m. Computer studies
- 4.30 p.m. Business Studies
- 5.30 p.m. Science degrees
- 6.30 p.m. Engineering degrees

All Are Welcome

المجلس الثقافي البريطاني
The British Council



The ten universities and their representatives

The University of Aberdeen is one of the oldest universities in Britain with over 60 departments in the Faculties of Science, Arts and Social Sciences, Engineering, Medicine, Law and Divinity. Over 6,000 students are enrolled of whom 773 are postgraduates and 702 from overseas. Students from the Arab world are studying Anatomy, Bacteriology, Medical Physics and Bio-Engineering, Agriculture, Chemistry, Child Health, Education, Geography, Geology, History, Mathematics, Physics, Physiology, Zoology, Plant Sciences, Economics, International Relations, Psychology and Soil Science.

An Access course provides one year pre-university training. Degrees are in the Scottish pattern of 3 or 4 years (Ordinary or Honours). There are postgraduate taught Diplomas and Master's and Doctoral degrees by research.

Dr Jeffrey Stone is Senior Lecturer in Geography.

The University of Wales, Bangor is a constituent college of the second largest university in the UK. It lies in a small and beautiful city within an outstanding region of natural beauty. There are over 3,300 students, 15 academic departments and about 300 teaching staffs. The Times describes Bangor as a 'Centre of specialized excellence and it is based on a number of research units, for example, the Centre for Arid-Zone Studies, the pre-eminent School of Ocean Studies and the Institute of European Finance.

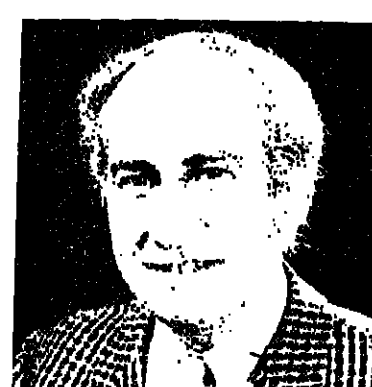
There are about 40 Taught



Mr D Warren



Prof. Gilbert Kelling



Prof. John Oliver



Mr Norman Runham



Dr Allan Fitton



Dr Christos Christopoulos

Master's courses including Rural Resources Management, crop Protection, Fisheries Biology and Management, Ecology, Cellular and Molecular Plant Sciences, Animal Parasitology, Shellfish Biology, Marine and Environmental

Protection, English as a Second Language, Banking and Finance.

Bangor has enjoyed good links with Jordan in the past and has a formal link with Yarmouk University.

Dr Norman Runham is Senior Tutor, Biology, in the Faculty of Science.

The University of Essex admitted its first students in 1964. There are at present 3,200 full-time students (2,500 undergraduates and 700 postgraduates) from over 80 countries. The University's modern buildings are set in a park-land outside Colchester, about one hour from London. The University offers a full range of science-based courses and research opportunities in Biology, Computing, Science, Electronic Systems, Engineering and physics. Among non-science subjects are Economics, Applied Linguistics and Public Administration. Teaching and research staff from Jordan University are currently following the MSc in Computer Studies, researching aspects of Arabic, and the theory of taxation and its application in Jordan, for PhDs.

English Language tuition is provided as part of a one-year preliminary course, or for between one and three months before the degree study begins in October. Free English language tuition is available in the first term and advice on study skills.

Professor John Oliver is Chairman of the Department of Computer Science.

The University of Glasgow was founded in 1461 A.D. making it the second oldest university in Scotland and the fourth oldest in Britain. It is one of the largest in the UK with over 13,000 students, nearly 1,500 from overseas. Glasgow has over 120 teaching and research departments grouped into 8 Faculties: Arts, Divinity, Engineering, Law and Financial Studies (including Accountancy), Medicine (including Dentistry and Nursing), Science, Social Sciences and Veterinary Medicine. First degree courses can either be Ordinary (3 years) or Honours (4 years). At the postgraduate level a full range of Diploma courses and Master's and PhD programmes is available. In collaboration with other Scottish Universities Glasgow provides an Access Scheme for those who wish to undertake a pre-university course.

During the past few years the University has signed collaborative

agreements with the Universities of Jordan and Yarmouk and Just. Discussions have been held with Mu'tah University. The University currently has 25 Jordanian students undertaking a wide variety of courses.

Mr John Alexander is Administrator, Office for International Programmes.

The University of Keele is delighted to be associated with the mission and hopes the outcome will be mutually beneficial to Jordan and the British institutions involved.

Keele has enjoyed links with Jordan since the early 1970s with a number of students taking postgraduate degrees concentrating on banking, development finance, planning and tourism. Students have returned to work in the Royal Scientific Society, the Central Bank and the Ministry of Planning. Taught Master's offered include Business Administration, Community Care, Criminology, Diplomatic Studies, Earth Sciences, Computing, Education and Geographical Concepts and Techniques. Interdisciplinary research is actively encouraged. Departments at Keele have also undertaken the joint supervision of PhD programmes with other universities including some in the Middle East.

Professor Gilbert Kelling is Professor of Geology and Head of Department.

The University of Leeds has a long tradition of welcoming students from the Middle East. In 1987/88 it has 119 including 14 from Jordan mainly in the areas of science and engineering.

Because of its academic interest in the region (the University has a highly successful Department of Modern Arabic Studies and includes research on computers and teaching Arabic), the University has always sought to expand its connection with the Arab world. It has formal links with Algeria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

Leeds University has played a pioneering role in developing jointly supervised PhDs with partner-institutions in the Middle East.

Mr Tom Gough is Senior Lecturer, Department of Computer Studies.

The Institute of Education, University of London, is one of a small number of major world centres for the study of Education, and its research in Education is recognized as outstanding. Its Li-

brary of educational books is one of the best in the field and the Institute has a wide range of computing facilities. Degree students form the bulk of the Institute's 2,500 students with 650 registered for Master's courses and 500 for research degrees (MPhil and PhD).

The Institute has close links with the University of Jordan operating over PhD studies, doctoral attachments and the change of academic staff. Recently Mohammad Al-Khatib completed his PhD in Teacher Education and Amin Saliman took research into the Education System in Jordan.

David Warren is the Area Registrar.

The University of Nottingham is situated in the heart of Eng. 2 hours from London and has a tradition of welcoming overseas students. At present 8 are in Jordan. One, a PhD Architecture student, is evaluating the Eastern urban design and its temporary implementation.

Administration PhD candidate student is evaluating Middle-Eastern urban design. Its contemporary implementation. A Social-administration PhD is vestigating the determinants of patterns of women's education and employment. The English Department also attracts Jordanian students.

The campus is set in 330 acres of parkland with a plentiful Residence. The University has international reputation for teaching and research, and its Master's are in areas, Law, Business Administration, International Relations, English, a Second Language and Basic Engineering. The University has formal links with overseas institutions, and its jointly advised PhDs are now attracting many students.

Dr Christos Christopoulos is lecturer in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering.

The University of Salford, miles west of Manchester, became a university in 1987, when HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh has remained its patron. There are 3840 full-time students with 856 from overseas, including 250 from the Arab world. 1977 10-15 Jordanian students have come to Salford University each year because of its reputation and large engineering departments.

Since 1980 the Department of Modern Languages has developed the teaching of the Arabic, Arabic/English. In pure subjects, biology, chemistry, physics the University of Salford links with Jordan have been particularly strong over the past years. There has been a continuous exchange of staff with Yarmouk University.

Dr Alan Fitton is Senior Lecturer in Chemistry and Co-ordinator for Overseas Students.

The University of Sheffield in a city of 1/2 million people only 15 minutes from the countryside. It currently has well-established links with universities in Jordan, especially Jordan University.

As one of the largest universities it offers 250 undergraduate courses, over 100 Master's courses (MA, MBA, MSc), which are taught over 1 year, and research opportunities in over 20 departments. The University has a world-wide reputation in engineering, medicine and biology, and has a thriving business school teaching MBAs, accountancy and finance.

Sheffield University offers a wide choice of accommodation, recreation, English language student-welfare facilities.

Mr Reginald Goodchild is Academic Secretary.

British Universities: how to contact them

Five steps to follow before you enrol

THERE ARE 46 universities in Britain which are empowered by Royal Charter (or occasionally by an Act of Parliament) to award degrees. Of these 44 are publicly funded. The University of Buckingham is privately funded, and the Open University provides distance learning for the whole of Britain.

There is a great tradition of higher education learning stemming from the Middle Ages when the universities of Oxford and Cambridge were founded. In Scotland the universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and St. Andrews are over 400 years old. The University of London, with its 42 colleges and schools, celebrated its 150th anniversary in 1986. There are also technological universities, those situated in Britain's bustling cities, and the more modern campuses established in the 1960s.

Why study in Britain

Britain welcomes students from all over the world, and 55,000 come each year to study at universities, polytechnics, colleges of further and higher education, and other institutions. There are a number of reasons why they find studying for higher education qualifications attractive.

Choice: there are some 5,000 first degree courses and 2,500 postgraduate courses to choose from. Furthermore, PhD students

pursue individual research projects. All disciplines are covered, and the range and diversity of subjects mean that there is something for everyone.

Relevance: there are many degrees which qualify students for jobs in industry, commerce and the professions. The universities are in close contact with practitioners outside, who liaise with course design, content, and assessment. This also means that the latest developments are incorporated into degree courses.

Personal contact: although an emphasis is given to students pursuing independent study so as to encourage academic self-reliance, universities also stress personal contact with their staff through small study groups. Students are assigned a personal tutor who can sort out academic and other problems.

Quality: high standards are maintained by all British universities, and a system of examinations being monitored by other universities ensures that qualifications are of a comparable standard throughout Britain.

Recognition: British University degrees are recognized throughout the world, including Jordan, for their excellence.



Computer class tutorial at Keele University

Getting to university

NOWADAYS THERE are a number of routes to first-degree courses as universities become more flexible in their approach to the various qualifications of overseas students. The standard minimum entrance requirement is 3 GCE 'O' levels and 2 GCE 'A' levels. The demands for more popular courses are higher, perhaps 3 GCE 'A' levels at good grades.

Although it is not possible to gain direct entrance to a British university with 'ta'wili', this should not deter the student. GCE 'A' level courses are available at many colleges of further Education, private schools and colleges and normally take two years to complete. Details can be found at the British Council.

Access Courses

An attractive alternative is to follow an Access course which is specially designed to help the student bridge the gap between secondary and first degree education. They are offered by the universities and polytechnics, often in conjunction with a local college. A few lead to formal qualifications like 'A' levels or the Scottish Higher Secondary Certificate, but most set their own examinations which, on passing successfully, enable the student to transfer to a first-degree course. Some Access courses form the foundation year of a four-year degree.

There are several advantages of choosing an Access course:

- Most of them last only for 12 months, and successful completion guarantees a university place.
- Intensive English language tuition is provided, which develops written and oral skills essential for effective and confident communication.
- Study skills are taught, which equip the student for academic life.
- Subjects are studied, which are of relevance to the student's preferred choice of first degree.

A pre-university year helps the student to adapt himself to the British way of life.

An application for an Access Course is made directly to the institution. The specialists at the British Higher Education Open Day can advise on individual Access courses, and further information is available at the British Council's Education Information Service.



Mr R.E. Goodchild



First Degrees

Are generally three years in length except for four-year degrees.

degrees, which include a sandwich element or honours degrees in some Scottish universities. Degrees in Medicine, Dentistry and Architecture can be up to six years in length.

With some 5,000 courses to choose from it is useful to come to the British Council for information and advice. At the Education Information Service it is possible to consult many publications amongst which are:

University prospectuses which give details of all courses and the many facilities on offer.

University Entrance 1988: The Official Guide with course titles and entrance qualifications. Higher Education in the United Kingdom 1987-89 containing a lot of useful general information on all aspects of studying in Britain.

How to apply

If a student decides to attend an Access course, the institution will provide full assistance with the transfer to a degree course in Britain. For those holding the necessary entrance qualifications in Jordan an application form must be completed and sent to the Universities Central Council on Admissions (UCCA). The form should be sent between 1 September and 15 December 1988 for courses starting in October 1989.

UCCA processes the five choices of university listed on the form in order of priority, which cuts out the need to be in constant communication with the institutions selected. UCCA informs the student of university offers and whether they are conditional, subject to acquiring specified examination grades, or unconditional. The student then confirms which offer is to be taken up. If no offers are forthcoming all is not lost as a clearing system takes place from April to September 1989 and other vacancies might be offered.

UCCA forms are available at the British Council.



UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

- **The Ancient University**
Founded in 1495, Aberdeen University, with its ancient buildings, its cobbled streets, its vast library and its distinguished park offers a chance to study in an atmosphere of history, scholarship and tradition.
- **The Modern University**
Fully equipped in every department with the newest technology Aberdeen offers courses in Engineering, Applied Artificial Intelligence, Environmental Science, Education, Medical Physics and many other subjects at the forefront of international scholarship.
- **The City University**
Situated in a city of some 250,000 population, Aberdeen University offers all the advantages of city life — theatre, music, art galleries, museums, entertainment, restaurants: there is a bustling harbour, fine shops and excellent road, rail and air links with other major British cities.
- **The Country University**
Surrounded on one side by rich farmland and some of the most dramatic mountains in Britain and on the other by a coastline of great wild beauty, Aberdeen offers unrivalled opportunities for physical relaxation; within easy reach are centres for sailing, skiing, climbing, walking, flying, together with campus facilities for a wide range of sports.
- **The Flexible University**
Undergraduates enter a Faculty at Aberdeen University — not Department: this allows enormous freedom of choice of subjects, offering opportunities and combinations not usually available.
- **The Welcoming University**
The motto of Aberdeen City is Bon-Accord (Good Fellowship) and the University offers warm and comfortable accommodation in Halls of Residence: there are also many services available to student: the health service, the dentist, counselling services, careers advisory service, chaplaincies catering for many religious denominations and many clubs, societies and social groups.
- **The University of Opportunity**
Aberdeen University provides an ideal opportunity for undergraduates to gain a prestigious and comprehensive first degree: it also provides excellent postgraduate courses, taught masters' degrees and split PhD courses across a wide range of subjects.



THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

The University of Leeds offers a unique range of courses in Engineering, Business and Accounting, Education, Science, Arts, Medicine and Dentistry. Below are listed just some of the taught mastership courses available:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Arabic | Health Management Planning and Policy |
| Economic Statistics | Health Services Studies |
| Economics | Linguistics and English Language Teaching |
| | Transport (Economics or Engineering) |
| | Integrated Design of Chemical Plant |
| | Mathematical Education and Management |
| Medical Physics | Public Health |
| Mining Geostatistics | Dental Radiology |
| Steroid Endocrinology | Dentistry |
| Textile Dyeing and Finishing | Paediatric Dentistry |
| Textile Science and Engineering | Restorative Dentistry |
| Education | |
| Construction Engineering | |
| Tribology in Machine Design | |
| Tropical Public Health Engineering | |
| Economic Forecasting | Management Studies |
| Engineering Ceramics | Cardiovascular Studies |
| Engineering Geology | Clinical Biochemistry |
| Environmental Pollution Control | Clinical Psychology |
| Exploration Geophysics | Combustion and Energy |
| Food Science | |

Postgraduate Diplomas are also available in many of the above areas.

Research opportunities for MPhil or PhD are available in all these subjects and many more, including agricultural science; animal physiology and nutrition; biotechnology; computing; materials science; engineering (chemical, civil, mechanical, electrical and electronic); clinical medicine; dentistry; earth sciences; fuel and energy; linguistics and phonetics; mining; health services studies; textiles; transport studies; and many more.

For further details seek out Mr Tom Gough or write to:

International Office	Tel: (0532) 431751
University of Leeds	Telex: 556473 UNILDS G
Leeds LS2 9JT	Fax: (0532) 420090
United Kingdom	

And after a first degree...

IN THE modern world it is useful in many jobs to have a postgraduate qualification, whether by carrying straight on from first degree studies, or after a break to secure work experience. For those wishing to pursue an academic career many institutions nowadays insist on a PhD. Either a Master's degree or PhD can help with career progression, and equip the individual with the necessary skills to keep ahead of new technologies, introduce fresh ideas and respond effectively to the workplace. British universities offer a huge range of courses to suit all needs, and they welcome students from overseas who enrich the exchange of ideas and experiences. Since the opportunities are so varied, it pays to consider all the options with care, deciding on first of



Dr J. Stone

all the level of study. For many the Masters degree meets most of their needs, whilst for others the more specialised, research-based, PhD is the answer.

The Master's Degree

This is an extremely useful qualification in its own right, and as a stepping stone to PhD study. There are two types of Master's degree: the taught and research degree. Completion normally takes one year, but sometimes two. For a Master's by research the student undertakes a substantial piece of research work which is supervised by a member of university staff. The qualification is obtained by presenting a written thesis and by taking an oral examination on the research results.

The Taught Master's

The taught Master's degree is one that is preferred by many overseas students. It is particularly attractive to those who specialise in Science and Engineering as well as Computer Studies and Business Studies. As its name suggests, the main part of the programme is taught, and the student selects a number of courses which are followed for two terms, between October and April. At the end of this period coursework is formally examined. From June to September a practical or theoretical



A computer class

cal project is pursued and written up as a report and submitted to the university. The degree is awarded by taking into account both the course examination results and the quality of the project work. Through the taught Master's the student gains a greater degree of specialization than at first-degree level, and gains access to excellent library and laboratory facilities and academic staff who have wide experience. There is also the opportunity of developing research-work skills, which is especially important for those wishing to go on to PhD programmes. The degree has all the benefits of a qualification recognized for its high standards, and as a transition to further study.

How to apply

There are a number of publications which list postgraduate courses, and more details can be found in university prospectuses, all available at the British Council. A good first degree is the normal entrance requirement, and individual applications should be made to the Head of Department in the university selected, giving details of the first degree and a curriculum vitae.



University of London Institute of Education

INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The Institute of Education has been welcoming students from Jordan for over 25 years. The courses offered by the Institute include:

- Advanced specialist diplomas
 - Research degrees (MPhil/PhD)
 - Taught Masters — MA in Education and MEd
 - Tailor-made special courses of any length for individuals or groups
- As a leading world centre for educational studies the institute offers courses suited to the needs of University and training college staffs, teachers and headteachers, education department officials and school inspectors, curriculum and other specialists including:
- English for Speakers of Other Languages
 - Use of Microcomputers in Education
 - Educational Policy and Administration
 - Educational Planning
 - Teaching Education
 - Educational Psychology, Testing and Measurement
 - Science Education
 - Distance Teaching
 - Education of Children with Special Needs

Written enquiries about these courses should be addressed to:

D.J. Warren, The Academic Registrar (JOR)
Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way
London WC1H 0AL, ENGLAND

Mr Warren will be visiting Jordan from the 19th-26th February, 1988, as part of a British Council group. Arrangements to meet him can be made through the British Council Office, Amman

The PhD programme in British universities

THE BRITISH PhD is esteemed because it is backed by a long tradition of high quality pure and applied research. Taught courses form the groundwork leading to independent research under the close supervision of academic staff and, on completion, those holding a PhD qualification can be assured of its recognition anywhere.

Entry standards to British PhD programmes are high. Not only is it necessary to have a good first degree, but it is also preferable to have a Master's degree. If this is a taught Master's degree, the university will normally register the student for an Mphil or similar research degree, which can later be converted to a PhD registration subject to the university's agreement.

Applying for a PhD

It is essential to find which British university departments cater for the student's choice of research work, and the booklet Current Research in Britain, available at the British Council, can help in identifying the right place of study.

Next a short list of possible institutions should be drawn up and letters written to professors working in the chosen field of study giving an outline of qualifications, experience and research plans. On receiving replies it should be possible to make a further short list and submit a formal application to the university and department of one's choice.

Length of study

A research student in Britain usually takes three years to complete a PhD, and the pattern of study falls into three phases:

- Identification of the research project, survey of the literature for background reading, discussions with the supervisor, and drawing up the workplan (6 months)



University tutorial at Salford University

- data collection and research leading to a hypothesis and conclusions assisted by the constructive criticism and guidance of the supervisor (12 to 18 months)

- writing up the thesis and examination (12 months).

A number of students who obtain PhDs want to teach on return to their countries. Although a British PhD does not teach how to teach, it is possible to take a short course in tertiary level teaching methods. Several institutions now

offer such courses as an integral part of their own staff development programmes.

The Jointly Supervised PhD

A full-time PhD in Britain is not the only way to achieve such a qualification, and in recent times some universities have developed the jointly supervised PhD.

Arrangements are made whereby the student spends a shorter time in the UK, and the remainder of the time in his or her

own institution. The research is jointly supervised by two members of the academic staff: one of whom is in the British university, the other in the country of origin. The amount of time to be spent in Britain is determined by the British university, and varies quite considerably from institution to institution, as do the fees charged. It is also easier to pursue a PhD in this way if academic links exist between institutions. These usually contain arrangements for joint research and so can be extended to accommodate the PhD student. In Jordan various link agreements exist between the University of London, Institute of Education, Durham, and the Scottish Business School. A jointly supervised PhD might be particularly useful for those intending to pursue an academic career. Although it takes more organization to set up such programmes the advantages are:

- the research topic can be of relevance to Jordan;
- the reduced amount of time spent in Britain can lower the total cost;
- the student is enriched by the academic environments of both countries.

The academics in Jordan during the Higher Education Mission will be able to answer questions on the jointly supervised PhD, and further enquiries can be made to the Education Information Service at the British Council.

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University of Sheffield

The University of Sheffield has a worldwide reputation for teaching and research and just some of the postgraduate study opportunities available are noted below.

Masters Degree	PhD
Programme	Programme
Engineering	Engineering
MBA	Management
Accounting	Chemistry
Control Systems	Materials Science
Industrial	Computer
Programming	Science
Combustion	Operational
Science	Research

For more information contact:

Mr. Derek Ricks,

International Office, University of
Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN, U.K.

UNIVERSITY SALFORD

The University of Salford is one of England's leading technological Universities. It is situated two miles west of Manchester City Centre and ten miles north of Manchester International Airport, at the hub of North West England.

We offer a good range of undergraduate and postgraduate programmes of study mainly in

Science and Engineering

but also in Business & Management Studies, Finance and Accounting, Economics, Geography, Social Sciences, Sociology and Modern Languages

Postgraduate research programmes to MSc, MPhil and PhD are available.

MSc/MA/Diploma taught courses (12 or 24 months) include Advanced Arabic & English Studies, Applied Linguistics with Special reference to the Arab World, Interpretation (English/Arabic/English), Translation (English/Arabic/English or Arabic/English/French), Teaching of Arabic as a Second Language

and also Applied Biology, Biochemistry, Business Studies, Chemistry, Computer Science, Economic Development, Electronic Control Engineering, Energy Technology, Environmental Resources, Geography, Housing, International Studies, Applied Optics, Public Sector Economics, Transport Engineering & Planning and Transport and Development.

Preparatory and English Language courses are offered in our Special Studies Unit. The Preliminary Year, a one-year matriculation course taught by the University Staff on campus, has been of interest to students who have obtained very good grades in the Tawhili.

The University has a comprehensive Student Welfare and Counselling and Medical Service. There are prayer rooms for Islam, as well as Anglican, Methodist and Roman Catholic chaplains.

There is normally sufficient University residential accommodation for single students and for married students who are not accompanied by their families.

Further information may be obtained from:

The Overseas Student Officer, Room 106/10 Registrar's Department, University of Salford, Salford M5 4WT England.

(Telex 668680 Sulib G, Telephone 4736 5843, Extension 7164).

Living in Britain

BRITAIN is used to welcoming visitors and its rich mixture of people and cultural heritage make it a fascinating and rewarding country in which to live. As well as studying hard for their degrees students will also be able to benefit from making friends, a varied social life, seeing the country, the arts and sports.

Visas for study in Britain

It is advisable to apply for a visa well before the intended travel date. An application form can be obtained from the Consular Section of the British Embassy and submitted with:

- * a valid passport
- * three recent photographs
- * the original letter of acceptance plus a photocopy
- * evidence of financial support

Further information can be obtained from the Consular Section, British Embassy, Amman, telephone 823100. Office hours are 0830-1330 Sunday to Thursday.

On Arrival

One of the first formalities on arriving in Britain is to register with the police, which must be done within 7 days, taking two photographs, the passport, and £25 registration fee.

Accommodation

It is best to arrange this before going to Britain. Many universities have their own halls of Residence, student houses and self-contained flats, and great efforts are made to make sure that accommodation is offered to all new overseas students. Applications should be made on a form available at the university once a place has been confirmed.

Single accommodation costs roughly £150-200 per month, and married accommodation £250-300. There are plenty of facilities on campus for eating out, in restaurants and cafeterias, and many places have self-catering facilities.

Health

Full-time students on courses lasting for more than 6 months do not have to pay medical charges, for consultation with a doctor or hospital treatment. Everyone should register with a doctor on arrival, either near to the accommodation or with the Student Health Centre, if there is one. There is a charge for National Health dentists, but treatment is less expensive than with private dentists. Again it is best to register as soon as possible.



Aerial view of Sheffield University



UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX

With only 3000 students, Essex is a small and friendly University, yet many of its 16 academic departments have gained an international reputation. As a result, there are more than 600 students from overseas at Essex, drawn from nearly 100 countries, with about half studying for Master's or research degrees.

The modern buildings are set in an 18th century park, two miles from the centre of Colchester, which is Britain's oldest recorded town. The frequent trains to London take less than one hour. Colchester is in the sunniest and driest part of Britain.

Courses available include:

- Accountancy, Economics
- Applied Linguistics
- Biology, Biochemistry, Chemistry
- Computer Science, Mathematics
- Electronic Engineering, Physics
- Policymaking and Public Administration
- Bridging Year and English Language Tuition

Students are guaranteed a single room in their first year. The Religious centre is heavily used by Christian, Muslim and other religious groups. The nearness of London gives easy access to its galleries, museums, theatres and other attractions.

Further information from Professor John Oliver during the British Higher Education week, or write to him at: University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ, England.

UNIVERSITY OF KEELE

Keele, Staffordshire, ST5 5BG

Taught Master's Courses, Including:

- Business Administration
- (Health Executive Programme)
- Community Care
- (Mental Handicap)
- Criminology
- Diplomatic Studies

Earth Sciences Computing Education
Geographical Concepts and Techniques

Master's and Doctor's degrees by supervised research

WIDE RANGE OF UNDERGRADUATE COURSES

International Foundation Year as preparation for honours degree work at Keele.

Telephone: Newcastle (Staffs)
(0782) 621111
Telex: 36113 UNKLIG
FAX: (0782) 613847

Student Welfare

Universities are anxious to see that help is at hand for those who have problems that cannot be solved alone. There might be difficulty with settling in to university life, study problems, loneliness, financial, legal or accommodation problems. A student counsellor can talk these through in complete confidence.

This supplement was prepared by the British Council, Amman and The Jerusalem Star

Subscribe to The Star and keep in touch with Jordan

English-language in Britain: where to begin

IN ORDER to study in Britain it is essential to have good English. This does not only help students to make the most of their education, but it also helps communication with those who live in Britain.

Universities need evidence of English language ability, both spoken and written. Many English language qualifications are acceptable, for example, a GCE 'O' level pass in English language, a TOEFL score of 550 or more, or an ELTS score of 6.0 or above.

The ELTS Test

This is administered by the British Council and can be sat at their centre. Testing sessions take place twice a month on Thursday. The ELTS test is quite rigorous and is divided into five sections which aim to determine general language proficiency as well as language skills. Three sections test skills in particular subject areas and are intended for the prospective university student. They are physical sciences, medicine, technology, social studies, and life sciences. Other disciplines are covered by general academic questions.

The ELTS test result falls into 9 bands and a native user would expect an overall score of 9.0. Universities look for a score of 6.0 which denotes a competent user who has a generally effective command of the language.

For further information and application forms contact Mrs Raghad Azizieh at the British Council, telephone 636147.

Studying English

For those who have not quite yet reached the minimum English language standard there are plenty of opportunities to study English, both in Jordan and Britain.

In Britain

There are some 600 language schools in Britain which cater for every need. A list of them can be found in the ARLES-FELCO publication Learning English in Britain 1988, and they are all recognised for their high standard of teaching by the British Council. Each centre is inspected regularly to ensure that standards of teaching, accommodation and facilities are maintained and that students

are getting value for money. The price of courses varies greatly, and it pays to look at the details of each centre carefully to get an idea of cost, length of course, the number of hours taught and the number of students in each class. Several Local Education Authorities offer English Language courses at Technical Colleges of Further Education. These tend to be cheaper, but numbers per class higher. Details can be found in the booklet Local Authority Courses in English for Overseas Students, and the handbook of the British

Association of State Colleges in English Language Teaching.

Some universities run pre-course English language programmes which last for between one and three months. Attendance helps the student to settle down in the location of study prior to the main training and to become familiar with both the academic and social environment. Details can be found in university prospectuses.

For further information on all aspects of studying English in Britain, contact Miss Asma Shihabi, Education Information Service, The British Council, telephone 636147. The British Council Teaching Centre, Amman.

The British Council's Teaching Centre offers extensive courses in both General English and a variety of specialisms. The special courses include not only English for Study purposes but also English

for Business and Medicine. Courses last nine weeks with four hours teaching per week. The classrooms are well-equipped, and all the teachers are qualified native speakers.

The next courses are: Summer Term: 30 April to 29 June, Registration from 23-27 April Holiday course: (5 weeks intensive) 9 July to 10 August, registration from 2-6 July.

For full details of all courses please contact the Director of Studies, Ms Mary Stansfield, or one of the Assistant Directors of Studies, at the Teaching Centre.

Special offer to students: Subscribe now and save 50% Call 664153, Ext. 311 for details



Jordanian student Ismail Zayed at Bangor University

The British Council Forty years of educational service

In 1988 the British Council celebrates its 40th anniversary in Jordan. Since 1948 it has endeavoured to promote cultural, educational and technical co-operation between the two countries. The British Council offers a number of services which include English language teaching, a library, scholarships and an arts programme. It also makes great efforts to provide information on British educational opportunities.

Education Information Service
Located in the library, the Education Information Service is run by Miss Asma Shihabi.

The EIS exists to answer questions on all aspects of studying in Britain, whether English language, schools, vocational and further education, short courses. Access courses or degree studies. It is possible to consult the large stock of reference books, pro-

spectuses and brochures, information sheets and videos.

Although it is not possible to place students on courses, the

EIS welcomes appointments at which advice and guidance can be given. On the few occasions, when the answer is not immediately available, the EIS can refer to a large information department in London.

The service is free, and anyone considering studying in Britain is welcome to use it. EIS hours are 0900-1300 and 1500-1700 Sunday to Wednesday; 0900-1300 and 1800-1800 on Thursday. Contact Miss Asma Shihabi on 636147.



The British Council

Be smart!

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The Jerusalem Star



Prifysgol Cymru University of Wales BANGOR

M.Sc. (1 year)

Animal Parasitology, Cellular and Molecular Plant Science, Crop Protection, Ecology, Environmental Forestry, Fisheries Biology and Management, Marine Environmental Protection, Marine Geotechnics, Rural Resource Management, Shellfish Biology, Water Resource Geophysics, World Animal Production.

Diploma (9 months)

Agricultural Science, Information Technology, Forestry.

M.A. (1 year)

Banking and Finance, English as a Second Language.

Ph.D.

Courses are available in Agricultural Botany, Agriculture, Applied Zoology, Computation, Computer Systems Engineering, Electronic Engineering, Forestry, Marine Biology, Oceanography, Soil Science.

Studying in Britain

A wholesome experience

TAISIR SHANABLEH, MSc. Petroleum Exploration from Aberdeen University, Scotland, is a geologist at the Natural Resources Authority (NRA). He won a British Embassy scholarship in 1986 to get a Master's degree in a subject of his choice which would serve the needs of (NRA). Together with NRA officials, he chose petroleum exploration to contribute to the country's current efforts in developing its oil industry.

"The course, comprehensive of the basic subjects related to oil exploration, consisted of lectures, seminars and field excursions, where students got a first-hand knowledge on the techniques of oil-drilling," says Taisir. "Professors and lecturers," he says, "were highly specialized people who had previously worked at projects in different parts of the world."

"It was very enriching for us to get our knowledge and information from such people," says Taisir.

For his graduation research (Dolomitization of the Shuqba Formation in the Azrak Field, Jordan) Taisir received, from NRA, samples of oil-well logs and some necessary data for his analysis and studies which were directly supervised by his professors.

"They left us to work all by ourselves," says Taisir, "but gave us the necessary guidance to do things the right way, which was very encouraging," he adds.

Taisir's job at NRA involves carrying out studies for potential drilling areas, looking for commercial accumulation of oil and examining rock cuttings at the right intervals to check whether or not they contain hydro-carbon.



Taisir Shanableh

He also controls the gas-detection devices used on the site and decides which methods of drilling should be used.

"My experience in Aberdeen has been very useful. It helped me solve some of the problems facing NRA," says Taisir. "Studying at a country which had all the application facilities for the theories taught at schools," he says "is the right thing to do in order to help a country like Jordan which is just starting its own oil industry and which requires very specialized people in this field."

Speaking about his social experience in Aberdeen, Taisir says that "people were very warm, and

friendly students came from the United States, the Far East, Europe, and the Middle East," and we all had the chance to meet and socialize with one another during functions and trips arranged by the university, for the students' entertainment," he says.

ACCORDING TO Fadi S. Nassar, his postgraduate programme at the University of Leeds in the United Kingdom was completed in a 12-month period; the last six months of which were spent on his graduation project. In addition to the nine-semester courses his research project on the "commissioning and operation of a Lamella (link-lined) settler" was prepared and presented solely by him.

The project, says Fadi, introduced him to the proper methods of problem-solving and equipment-modifying and the relevant preferences at the work-place. "The project helped him to utilize its applications in the areas of solid processing and mining in Jordan," says Fadi.

During his studies at Leeds University Fadi was properly guided as to his role and responsibilities as a post-graduate student. He learned self-discipline and logical thinking. He perceived himself as a person who was to perform his duties as a dedicated student in a "job-related setting." "The uni-



Fadi Khader Salim Nassar

ersity," he says, "was a new society to approach and cope with."

"Studying in England gives you a chance to test your ability, as a problem-solver, and not as an information copier," he says.

He further says that studying in Britain orients students to a more practical way of life. "The English approach to higher education is unique, and as you mix with the English you find that they are down to earth and easy to live with," "I had no problem coping throughout the duration of my higher education," he says.

According to Fadi, six months were enough for a foreign student to adapt himself to the Western

way of life. "In addition to gaining experience and education, there is a whole new culture to learn from and in order to succeed as a student you have got to know part of that society," says Fadi.

"Higher education in Britain is reasonably fair and encouraging," says Fadi. He says that a student in the higher education system is regarded as an asset. "A student in a class is not just a number, or the contrary, he, or she, is a person and is well-monitored by the professor." Post-graduate students are not left to tackle their own problems, but are well advised as are given proper instruction," he says.

Commenting on the education system for higher degrees, Fadi says that the book is not the end of it. "You are given a syllabus and your work is estimated on the extra readings and professional interests which you pursue to further your scholastic aptitude," says Fadi.

On his return home, Fadi was employed in a plant in Zarqa for two months, and later he joined a consultancy company as a chemical engineer. "I would recommend higher education in Britain, but it is not easy either; you have to have certain qualities and be of a distinguished character to succeed as a higher-degree student," he says.

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The fifth episode of Vanity Fair is on Monday at 9:10

French Programmes

Saturday

6:45 Le Gerfaut, eps. 8.
7:00 The News in French.
7:15 Un DB de plus; this week's guest: Antoine.

Sunday

6:00 Rue Carnot, a drama series Sylvie's parents arrive in Paris.
6:30 L'ecole des Fans: This week's guest: Serge Lama.
7:00 The News in French.

7:15 The 10th International Festival of Circus in Paris. This episode featuring: Hungary and France.

Monday

6:00 La bale de tous les saints, eps. 1.
7:00 The News in French.
7:15 The weekly sports magazine.

Tuesday

8:00 Come Tu Veux Mon Cher, eps. 2. Three women, each in a different career in leading positions meet to discuss their social and emotional lives.

7:00 The News in French.
7:15 Un DB de plus: this episode's guest: William Sheller.

Wednesday

5:30 Mireille Mathieu en URSS.

7:00 French Varieties.
7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie a local magazine produced and presented by Saleh Madi.

Thursday

6:00 Rue Carnot, a drama series.
6:30 Les animaux du monde.
7:00 The News in French.
7:15 French Varieties.

Friday

5:30 French Feature Film.

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Waves



Your TV guide

Channel 2

"Staccato" — a famous pianist risks prison because of his political views.

7:00 The News in French.
7:15 The 10th International Festival of Circus in Paris. This episode featuring: Soviet Union and Italy.

English Programmes

Saturday

8:30 Married with Children.
9:00 Saturday Variety Show.
10:20 Feature Film: "Hello Commandos", a World War II adventure.

Sunday

8:30 Farrington of the F.O.
9:10 "The making of a continent". Part 2 of a three-part documentary. An authoritative, entertaining and visually stunning portrait of the making of the spectacular heart of North America. This is the story of titanic mountain-building processes, still active today in the Alaskan mountains, shaped and reshaped by prehistoric

seas, glaciers and the Mississippi river, creating the stable interior of a restless land.

10:20 Secret Army, eps 10

Monday

8:30 Are You Being Served?
9:10 Vanity Fair, eps. 5
10:20 Feature Film:

Tuesday

8:30 Comedy series. "No place Like Home" eps 2
9:10 Standby — Light! Camera! Action!

10:20 Murder She Wrote.
11:10 Three's Company.

Wednesday

8:30 Charles in Charge.
9:00 Well-Being. This programme studies problems that stem from the way doctors are trained, stressing the vital role of patient-doctor communication.

9:35 Tales of the Unexplained: Pilot Ken Johnson and his secretary-mistress Lillian

run a drug-smuggling operation.

10:20 Mini-series "Hold The Dream": Pauls and Shane declare their love for each other but agree to remain apart when Jim is badly injured in a car crash. A verdict of suicide is brought in by the Coroner at Min's inquest. A trap is laid for the suspected plotters. Emily and Winston are married. Anthony and Sally make plans for their wedding and Jim makes plans for a second honeymoon. Edwina and Emma make their peace.

Thursday

8:30 Kate & Allie.
9:10 Rags to Riches.
10:20 Feature Film. "Into the Night", with Vera Miles, Irene Pappas, and Jeff Goldblum.

Friday

8:30 Growing Pains.
9:10 Magnum
10:20 Falcon Crest.
11:10 Some Mothers Do 'ave 'em.

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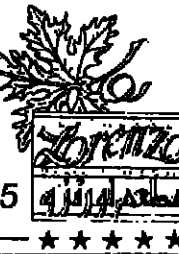
from: 10:30 - 12:45
5:30 - 7:45



* Happy Hour also applies during regular Lunch & Dinner hours.

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Preliminary Games will commence on Wednesday 2 March 1988.

Final Games will take place on Wednesday 16 March 1988.
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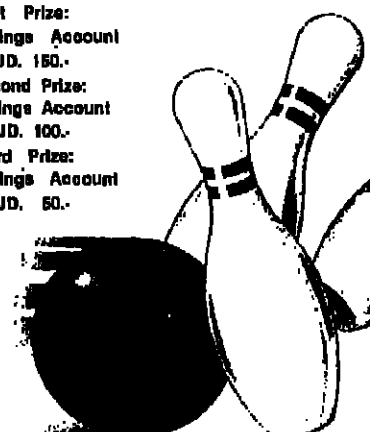
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Window On the Philippines

Government plans 10-year grade schooling

The Philippine Government is considering plans to lengthen the period of elementary education from six to 10 years to provide students with a solid foundation. Senator Edgardo Angara said the plan to increase the number of academic years for basic education stemmed from observations that the current six years of elementary schooling are too short to provide students with a solid foundation. He noted that in most countries, students undergo at least 10 years of schooling before proceeding to high school.

Slater Belamline Bernas of St. Scholastica's College also observed that in Metro Manila, the so-called "better" schools offer two years of pre-schooling and seven years of elementary education for a total of nine years. Most Filipinos spend only an average of six years in elementary school, skipping the pre-school level and Grade seven.

New alcohol-gas mixture invented

A Filipino inventor has developed a gasoline-alcohol combination fuel for cars that does not have the drawbacks of alcohols. The new invention is called "Algas." The fuel, which is a homogeneous mixture consisting of 48 per cent ethyl alcohol, 50 per cent regular gasoline and two per cent additive, has proved to be cheaper than gas-

oline and has an octane rating of 100, compared to premium gasoline's 95 per cent, to give cars an additional two kilometres distance per litre.

"Algas is not the same as Alcohgas," according to inventor Rudy Lantano. "Alcohgas failed because the alcohol and the gasoline separated while in the car's gas-tank. My patented agitating apparatus intimately mixes the liquid components of Algas into a homogeneous blend that will not separate in sealed containers, whether in hot or cold weather," he added.

Another difference is that Algas used the cheaper hydros by containing water and alcohol which is commonly produced in the country, while Alcohgas uses the high-grade anhydrous alcohol which only two or three local distilleries produce.

Investments to generate more jobs

More employment opportunities would be available this year because of the improved investment climate in the Philippines and the government's efforts to spur both domestic and foreign investments, according to Mr Felix K. Maramba, Jr. President of Liberty Commodities Corporation.

Speaking at a conference on the "Implications of the Omnibus Investment Code on Philippine Labour," recently held in Manila, Maramba said the Investment Code makes the Philippines an "attractive investment area" in the Southeast Asian region. The Omnibus Investment Code, provides

tax incentives to foreign investments in the Philippines.

However, a US \$1 billion worth of investment is needed to meet this year's government projected growth rate of 8.5 per cent. "This much investment is required to generate one million new jobs," Maramba said.

Statistics from the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) shows that 2.4 million people were without jobs in 1987 and 7.8 million were under-employed. An additional seven million join the labour force annually.

Potential investment areas in the Philippines, according to Mr Maramba, are in agri-business, garments and furniture, semiconductor manufacturing, infrastructure and energy facilities.

Concepcion predicts a stronger manufacturing growth in 1988

Trade and Industry Secretary Jose S. Concepcion Jr., predicted on 14 February that manufacturers will continue their 1987 strong sales performance this year, given the improving business conditions in the country.

Concepcion said industrial net sales from January to November 1987 jumped by 27 per cent or 24 billion to 113.594 billion from 89.862 billion in a similar period in 1986. The strong sales performance, sparked by the rising level of business activity as the economy recovered, was reported by 950 companies considered as market leaders in 21 key industrial sectors," he said.

Concepcion said the manufacturers themselves are preparing for another bullish performance in 1988 as reflected by some 8.4 billion in new investments registered with the Board of Investments (BOI) for the whole of 1987. The 1987 investments score is the highest attained in the 20-year history of the Board of Invest-

ments (BOI), he said.

The bulk of these 1987 investments, he said, were for expansion, rehabilitation and modernization of existing plant capacity. Reviewing the sales performance in

January-November 1987, Concepcion said that consumer industries serving local and makers were among those posted growths from 20 per cent to 80 per cent.



INFORMAL TALK — President Aquino talks with Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon as they step out of the Guest House after the induction of officers of the Employees Confederation of the Philippines. (Andy Valle)

Juliet Mirador and Shirley Encallado, two nurses from King Hussein Medical Centre, celebrated their birthdays last 7 and 9 February, respectively. Their party was attended by close personal friends: Cita Velasco, Fe Sumangido, Alice Contreras, Snow, Nita, Fray, Adele Constantino, and Remy Yapao.

Meanwhile, Elia Nicolas also celebrated her birthday on 4 February. Her well-wishers include Elda Doron, Anita Bato, Any Bautista, Luming Angeles and Lucy.

Amer and Amid Ma'touq Monday celebrated their graduation from Yarmouk University. They said their party was not only to celebrate their own success, but also that of their friends Ra'd Quarqash, Maher Amireh, and Amjad Farrah. Attending the party were Nu'man Mussallam, Ayman Muri, Sultan Farrah and Samir Al-Tabba'.

Even though new graduate Ghaleb Al-Ghoul and Hisham Abidin were out of town they were warmly remembered in a toast to their health.

Hopes have been raised for the future of the Royal Cultural Centre with the recent appointment of former director Isam Arida. Having fallen into administrative disrepair in the last few years the RCC has suffered from a lack of direction and policy making, as regards cultural development and encouragement of the arts in this country. Mr Arida was a popular and efficient director who took over the centre in 1982 from the British team who set up its original managerial format. He continued to run the centre successfully and productively through to 1984.

When asked to comment on his appointment Mr Arida said that he considered it an honour to be re-awarded this post and hopes that with the co-operation of the RCC members and other culturally aware persons he will be able to fill the centre with local and international events.

In honour of the visiting Canadian Parliamentary Delegation from the Foreign Affairs Committee, Canadian Ambassador Michael Bell and wife Linda gave a beautiful reception which included many guests. Heading the list were, of course, the members of the delegation, representing the two main Canadian political parties. The leading delegates were Dr William Winegard, with Clement as Vice-Chairman, and members Warren Allmand, Claude Ritz, Bill Leckie and Don Ravie. Jordanian officials present were Foreign Ministry Protocol Chief Amir Khalifeh and wife Maha, Nasser Barazneh, Jordanian Ambassador to Canada Hani Kha-

lifa, Walid Tash, Murelweid Tal, Deputies Rizq Al-Batayneh, Fud Farraj and Nina, Mr and Mrs Daoud Suleiman, Dr Carlos Dahmes and Samira, Egyptian Ambassador Ihab Wahbah, Director of Al-Quds open University Dr Walid Khamhawi and wife Duja, Lella Deeb, Dr Walid Al-Sa'di, Alla's Ghassan Ali and his wife, Director of National Resources Authority Kamal Jreilat and wife Mary, Dr David Doake and wife Diana Saleh, Palestine Hospital's Dr Naseri and Zena Khoury, and Canadian Embassy Staff including Ron Sawyer, Zella Chesson, Barry and Caroline Rice, Kit Shudo, Gilles and Francine Polier, Mary Ryan and Gill and Jennette Rishchynski.

It seems Amman is the centre of everyone's attention these days, and Terry Goggin's famous parties are in the middle of it all. The Australian Ambassador gave a cocktail party in honour of visiting Foreign and Trade Minister and Mrs Bill Hayden and their accompanying delegation, attended by Jordanian officials, businessmen and the Australian community in Jordan. Just to mention a few guests, there were Foreign Minister Taher Al-Masri and Trade and Industry Minister Hamdi Al-Tabba', Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Nabih Al-Nimr, Nasser Batayneh, Samir and Maha Khalifeh, Khalil Othman, Mr and Mrs Mohammad Shahar, Mr and Mrs Muwaffaq Al-Jouni, Dr Fawzi Zayyadin, Nabil and Carol Sweles, Ghazi Bishah, David and Linda McCreery, Lt. Col. Harald Bauer from UNTSO, UNRWA's Ele and Jeannine Saaf, Dr Walid Khamhawi and Duja, Rami and Ellen Khoury, British Airways' Hanna Hashweh, Pam Dougherty, Mr and Mrs Gabriel Khawwam, Maurice Khalaf, Salem and Donna Nabr, Raja and Allison Jouzy, Amer and Rebecca Salti, John and Jane Miller, Eric and Valerie Gill, William Sawalha, Victor and Mimi Rodda, Robbin Joyce, Sami Gammoh, Dr Alan Walmesley, Jan Rixon and from Damascus, an old friend, Bobo Lo, besides countless others.

Italian Film Week started last Saturday, when Ambassador and Mrs Luigi Amaduzzi invited a number of friends and colleagues to watch the first film, "L'Inchiesta," at the Royal Theatre. Among the friends present were Egyptian Ambassador of Ihab Wahba and Umanla, Ambassador of France

Patrick Leclercq, but Marie Alice was confined to the house with the flu. Samira Dajani, Greek Ambassador Hannibal Vellades and Lebanese Ambassador Butros Ziadah, Hind Nasser, Chilean Ambassador Carlos Dersbach and Monona, Pakistani Ambassador and Mrs Saghir Syed, Tunisian Christine Mango, American Ambassador Rocky Suddarth and Michelle, Norwegian Consul George Khoury and Nuha, West German Ambassador Herwig Bartels, Shaher and Liza Bak, Spanish Ambassador Ramon Armen-

Man of Peace for 1987



80 H.K. OF JORDAN

A strikingly coloured new stamp series has been issued to mark the conferring of the Dag Hammarskjöld Award for Peace on His Majesty King Hussein.

god and Roslo, Dr Hanna Halabi and Sylvia, Lena Gress, Abdul-Rahman and Elsa Bushnaq, Shafiq and Hind Badrud-Din, the cultural attaches from several embassies and many other friends.

We are sad to know that Korean Ambassador Dong Soon Park and wife Inju will be leaving Jordan in March, but that is the life of diplomats; they come, make friends, then leave, but we also know people do catch up with each other later. To say goodbye, Giovanna Amaduzzi gave a farewell lunch for Inju which brought many of her friends together. UNICEF's Nazik Bitar was there, and so were Adia Abdeen, Brigitte Lonnback, Yola Gattai, Adash Singh, Claude Vinc, Echo Belen, Lella Deeb, Monona Dersbach, Gianna Kallia, Marcella Massaccesi, Jowhara and Fadieh Hamid and sister

Amal Sha'ban, Lina Gress, Isabelle De Farla, Maria Demerev, Dr Nawar Fariz, Fatima Dudin, Roslo Armengod, Suzanne Durra, Noor Siraj, Inge Vel-lades, Nada Hanania, Aminah Hussein, Michelle Suddarth, Si-reen Khorma, Jacqueline Rifa'i, Salwa Atalla, Maha Khalifeh, Marcella Nazza, Najwa Tougan and other friends. Sorry you're leaving Inju, but we are certain you will come back, at least to visit.

The Kuwaiti Ambassador's wife Um-Taraq gave a farewell luncheon for all her friends here in Jordan last week. The ambassador and his family will be leaving for Iraq next month. Attending the luncheon were wives of the Iraqi, Saudi and Sudanese ambassadors. Also present were Um Taraq's Jordanian friends Nabila Tarawneh, Um-Saleh Kilani, Sami Joudah, Abia Ibrahim Ayyoub, Dalal Al-Shanquiti, Mrs Taisir Tougan, and many more. They all expressed how sad they would be at her departure and wished her all happiness in Baghdad.

Miss Shirley Encallado and Nestor R Metierre were chosen Miss and Mr Valentine for 1988 respectively during the Valentine Party held by the Filipino Community Association in Jordan on 14 February at the Ballroom of Amman Plaza. Over 200 Filipinos, with their Jordanian friends attended the affair.

Meanwhile, Mr and Mrs Arturo Cortes won the grand raffle prize, a round-trip Amman/Manila/Amman air ticket. The tickets were donated by Aviatourist Travel

Agency. Simon Sakkab of Aviatourist, who was present at the party, personally handed the tickets to the winning couple.

Bashar Allowzi an engineer in the King Hussein Medical Centre and son of the Jordanian ambassador in Iraq Hilmi Allowzi, was engaged yesterday to architect Abeer Al-Soubhi, daughter of the newly retired General Secretary of the Ministry of Health Dr Suleiman Soubhi.

The efforts of Nooriddin Kattaneh and Tareq Fakhouli were crowned this year by their obtaining Master's degrees in English-Arabic Translation from the Language Centre at Yarmouk University.

"Enough is enough" says Nooriddin. "Now, I'll find myself a job, a wife, and get settled."

The hardships of scholarly life one not over for the whole group, however, as Muna Khasawneh and Iman Ukour are still working on their theses which they will, hopefully, successfully defend pretty soon. The best of luck.



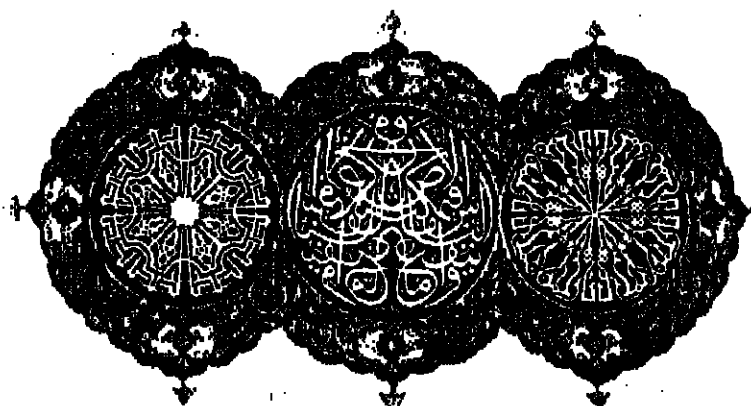
New RCC Director Isam Arida



Miss and Mr Valentine 1988

Help Parker to celebrate its centennial and win valuable prizes in the Star's eight-week

The University Bookshop is awarding 12 prizes each week. You can win by correctly answering the questions published here in the Star.



Handwriting becomes art in this work by Iraqi artist Khalid Hussein Mehryuddin

Answers to week 2 questions: lower case letters weren't used widely until the 7th century; literacy was spread by religion; the cross-line finish to a stroke is called a serif

Congratulations to our next group of winners

Prizes of Vector Standard roller ball and ball pen sets go to: Walid Fawzi Al-Shobaki and Abdel-Khaleq Abdel-Halim from Irbid, Akram Eylla, Ederlinda Hudencial and Vagar Zeldi from Amman and Yacoub Yasin Abu-Hasan from Zarka.

Books entitled "The Story of Writing" have been won by Lina Al-Rahib, Maha Manna, May Masri, Hani Darwish, Karima Darwish, and Kariman Mango, all from Amman.

All entries will be kept for the drawing of the Grand Prize, a Duofold Centennial pen set, by Parker — to be announced March 31, 1988.

Story of Writing Contest

Everyone is eligible to participate. Just record the answers to this week's questions on the form below, and send it to:

The Jerusalem Star
P.O. Box 591
Amman, Jordan

Your entry must be on this form, and it must arrive here within two weeks of the date of this issue. Winners will be announced on this page in three weeks time.

Questions Week 5

- In ancient times a very expensive purple ink was made from:
 - a) shellfish b) soil c) leaves d) precious stones
- The ink used by Egyptian scribes was so stable that it has retained its black colour for thousands of years. It was made of:
 - a) bark, b) lead, c) mud, d) soot
- The steel nib was quite cheap by the 1800s. The problem was the inks which:
 - a) faded b) dried up c) clogged the pen d) corroded the pen

Circle the correct answer

1 abcd 2 abcd 3 abcd

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The Gulf also boils

DURING HIS European tour, which took him to a number of Western capitals, His Majesty King Hussein made important statements relating to the peace process and explained to the world the background of the ensuing Palestinian uprising, which marked its 70th day on Tuesday.

But the King also reminded the world that peace in the Middle East required responsible and influential parties not to exclude the Gulf war from their thinking. The King made it clear that as peace in the occupied territories can only be achieved in an international forum where all parties concerned can meet and negotiate, so must the two warring nations of the Gulf.

The solution to both conflicts, and indeed to any other conflict, must be done in accordance with international law, Security Council resolutions and world community's will.

The Gulf conflict must not be allowed to slip off the mind of the members of the Security Council, the two superpowers and the countries of the region. The Palestinian uprising in the occupied Arab territories is a horrible reminder of how a neglected tragedy can build up into a real and ongoing crisis.

As efforts are now underway to deal with the Palestinian situation, both in international arenas and at government-to-government levels, we also need to intensify our campaigns to put an end to hostilities on the Gulf front and pave the way for peaceful negotiations.

In this regard, the two superpowers must come to grips with bare facts. Delaying an immediate solution to any regional problems will not postpone its tragic consequences. The Gulf war has already claimed the lives of hundreds of thousands on both sides, damaged the regional and international economic lifelines and introduced the dangerous polarization factor into the Gulf waters.

A reminder to Mr Shultz

THE CURRENT situation in the Middle East cannot stand the failure of any new peace moves because such failure will result in further violence, and enable extremists on both sides to lead the upper hand and lead the region into chaos, instability and probably war. With the uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip going unabated for the third successive month, and with the Israeli leadership showing no sign of willingness to negotiate real peace, the region might be heading towards massive explosion unless concrete moves are immediately taken to bring about a comprehensive settlement to all aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including an end to the Israeli occupation and a resolution of the Palestinian problem which remains the core of the Middle East issue and the focal point for any peace efforts.

Any attempt to ignore these fundamentals will lead only to confusion and stepped-up violence. Partial or separate solutions and a return to the decade-long discarded Camp David accords and its ill-fated plan for self-rule are all rejected and can never be accepted as a basis for negotiations. The goal is an all-out solution that above all puts a quick end to the illegal Israeli occupation and satisfies the legitimate demands of the Palestinian people on their national soil.

US Secretary of State George Shultz may need to be reminded of these bases before embarking on his Middle East trip in a new American attempt to break the deadlock in the peace process. For their part, the Arabs have made their position quite clear and asserted once and again that they will never agree to any peace formula that excludes the convening of an international conference with the participation of all the parties involved in the conflict and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Any bid to obliterate or disregard this concept will be a waste of time when the time factor has become of paramount importance to contain violence and avert the very serious repercussions which are bound to ensue if the present situation continued.

The United States has a basic role in efforts to bring peace to the Middle East because it is the sole world power that can pressure Israel into giving in to the requirements of a comprehensive peace settlement. Unless the United States takes a firm position and embarks on a serious endeavour to reach peace within the international conference, which has become an international demand, conditions will continue to deteriorate and reach a scale under which talks about peace become senseless and futile.

The Arabs look forward with concern to Mr Shultz's forthcoming trip because it could determine the future course of the region and whether it will be heading towards peace and stability or a series of eruptions detrimental to all states.

Furthermore, the upcoming US move will give Washington the last chance to reinstate its shattered credibility in the Arab World, if Washington again fails to meet Arab demands for a just and comprehensive peace, the disaster will be overwhelming and will affect the United States in the first place.



Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan:

Now the superpower heads can dream of the future



THERE IS a curious symmetry between the Soviet decision to withdraw from Afghanistan and the United States' decision (really Congress) to discontinue the flow of military aid to the contras, the guerrillas who have been fighting the pro-communist regime in Nicaragua.

The United States is understood to have agreed to begin putting an end to its arms shipments via Pakistan to the Afghan guerrillas when the Soviets actually do begin to withdraw from the country (presumably in ten months beginning in May).

So why couldn't there also be an agreement under which the Soviets (and Cuba) would desist from sending arms and military advisers (perhaps also political guides) to Managua? And wouldn't this lead to an interesting new agreement to "finlandize" Nicaragua much as Afghanistan is presumably to be "finlandized"? That is, to refrain from any overt acts of hostility or any allied relationship with either of the two superpowers; to be uncommitted.

Wouldn't that make sense? Quite apart from the fact that it could be reconciled with the Monroe Doctrine, whereas a total Soviet-supported and armed and indoctrinated Nicaragua (or Cuba, for that matter) could not.

We need to expand such a deal by agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on the general exploitation of Third World countries for the aggrandizement of either superpower.

Which raises more interesting questions. For instance, about sovereign rights, the right, say, of any country to ally itself with one of the great powers.

What would we do then about North Korea versus South Korea? About Pakistan's concern over potential Soviet aggression? Or, for that matter, though they are hardly "Third World," the worries of West Germany and the rest of NATO, and their dependence on the United States, because of the fear of the Soviet Union and the Soviet bloc?

It occurs to me that Gorbachev and Reagan could spend a wonderful week together on some neutralized island in the Pacific, chewing over these marvellous possibilities, with an agreement in advance that this time it would be only talk and speculation, without commitment or communique.

One major gap has been left by the news that the Soviet Union is willing to withdraw from Afghanistan (indeed Gorbachev has put a date and time-limit on it). What is still lacking is word about what the resistance, the seven organizations of guerrilla fighters, have to say about it. Notably, 1. Why the long delay of ten months to get the Russians out? 2. How the resistance organizations propose to unite their highly diverse forces to respond to the Soviet departure. 3. How

they propose to form or join an interim government, and 4. What kind of ultimate government they have in mind.

The Resistance has thus far been from mainly to proclaim that it would but never, join with the existing communist regime in joint rule, as proposed by communists.

The Pakistanis are planning in the few months to meet in Geneva with gates of the communist government in Afghanistan to discuss such questions as composition of the future government, return of more than a million Afghan refugees, and the flow of arms to the resistance. All very interesting, but what point? First we need to learn what is open to the existing government how will survive. How long can it carry on the Soviet tanks roll northward? Will the resistance and the guerrillas permit atheistic puppets of the Soviet to rule in Kabul?

It seems quite likely that the communist regime, together with its ramifications it may introduce, will disappear as the Russians.

After all, the Resistance is in the victor. Not overtly, as a consequence some battle, but because the Resistance has made life seriously uncomfortable for the Russians. In a sense the United States, as the principal supplier of the "Mujahedin", shares in the victory. It supplied the weapons and some of the rate that enabled the resistance to win, much as the Soviets (and Chinese) in the Vietnam victory in Vietnam. The old anti-communist Saigon government didn't survive the withdrawal of the army.

The Russians' withdrawal suggests other things: All of South Asia, Pakistan, will breathe a sigh of relief, many of whom believe Robertson is as Gorbachev has tried to say, interests adventures beyond their borders. Not just now.

Equally important, it probably means Gorbachev is concerned with the loss of its vast Muslim provinces. For the war has weakened the religious nationalistic spirit among Uzbeks and Tajiks, and Turkomen and among Tajik far-flung group of Muslims who may end of this century number one fourth of the entire Soviet population.

Although the Russians are reported to have avoided using Muslims against the ghans, there was far from contact nonetheless. The people on both sides of the border. This took place because the Resistance have used numerous Soviet civilian workers and artisans and technicians — for jobs behind the lines. And thousands of young Afghans were sent to universities, schools and training camps in the Soviet Union. Alexandre Benois, specialist in Soviet Islam and political Turkish history at the Ecole des Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris, butes riots in Alma Ata, in 1986, to Afghan sentiment. He notes that authorities attributed the trouble to "nationalists, hoodlums anti-Soviet elements and parasites." These epithets a kind of synonym for "Islamic fundamentalists."

In May of last year he wrote in National Review that "the 'contaminant' Central Asia has already begun. It is to imagine how Soviet leaders can So now we know.



Stories by Kevin J. Kelly

Special to The Star

WASHINGTON — In a US presidential race of greater than usual confusion, the biggest puzzle of all may be why Jack Kemp has yet to emerge as a formidable right-wing contender for the Republican nomination. A 53-year-old congressman from Buffalo, New York, Kemp is easily the most glamorous figure in the field. Beside commanding national recognition as a handsome former football star, he can credibly lay claim to being Ronald Reagan's ideological heir apparent.

Moreover, Kemp is the first choice of many New Right activists, who exert a powerful influence on Republican politics. Yet the articulate legislator with a populist appeal continues to languish in the single-digit

The Republicans

range in most measurements of Republican voter preferences.

Kemp's predicament is partly the result of inherent shortcomings, but his inability to close the gap on front-runners Senator Robert Dole and Vice-President George Bush has more to do with the competition he faces from other candidates, in particular TV evangelist Pat Robertson.

This unlikely White House aspirant is drawing significant support that otherwise probably would go to Kemp. The two hard-line conservatives take very similar positions on most issues; both want to outlaw abortion, provide generous aid to the Nicaraguan contras and confront the Soviet Union at every turn.

Each disapproves of the recently-signed intermediate-range missile treaty, while favouring rapid development and deployment of the Strategic Defence Initiative ("Star Wars") project. But Robertson, whose TV shows with his wife DeDe draw millions of viewers, stresses concern about national morality to a degree that Kemp cannot match despite also claiming to be a "born-again" Christian.

The 57-year-old Southern Baptist minister evokes religious fervour among his followers, many of whom believe Robertson is divinely ordained to save the United States from perdition. Because this phenomenon admits they can only guess at Robertson's actual strength. It is known that about 15 per cent of the Reagan vote in 1980 and 1984 came from Christian fundamentalists.

Quirk of liberal Democrats

WASHINGTON — One of the many quirks of the convoluted presidential nominating process is that liberal Democrats tend to do well in the first contests in Iowa and New Hampshire. In the past, such early success has sometimes put a left-leaning candidate on the path to a convention victory, but this year's electoral calendar includes an impossible roadblock intended to thwart further progress by a liberal front-runner.

That is the tricky situation facing Senator Paul Simon who has carved out a niche in Iowa and New Hampshire by campaigning as unreconstructed New Deal Democrat. Even if he wins a key-battle in January, almost certainly he will encounter super resistance in the South-dominated "super Tuesday" showdown on 8 March when 20 states hold primaries and caucuses.

Conservative Democratic officials designed the 1988 schedule to work exactly the way, believing the early results are "unrepresentative" and have led to a series of "electable" liberal nominees. While refusing to state his policies toward the centre, Republican incumbent amid Ronald Reagan's 1984 re-election landslide shows he

Robertson and Kemp

Editor's note:- following are the second two articles in a four-part series looking at the Democratic and Republican candidates in the US presidential election.

But the size of an electronic pastor's potential constituency may be far greater, since attitudinal polling has found that fully one-third of American adults have experienced a "born-again" religious awakening. An unknown number of them may be inspired by Robertson to take part in the electoral process for the first time.

The candidate himself speaks of a "hidden army" of supporters, and his unexpectedly strong showings in unofficial Republican popularity contests have caused some party insiders to take his claim seriously. His Pentecostal or charismatic brand of Christianity differs in some areas from the fundamentalism espoused by such politicized clergymen as the Rev. Jerry Falwell, former head of the Moral Majority. The two streams movements do not always converge, as Falwell's endorsement of Bush indicates.

What is not in doubt is Robertson's ability to raise funds from his flock. Although this is his first run for elected office, the Virgin-

He draws attention to five consecutive victories in a conservative House of Representatives district in Illinois and his 1984 Senate election in that diverse state as proof of his appeal to non-liberals. Simon suggests further that his upset triumph over harmed a contender who initiated his presidential quest by declaring, "We must bring back the old-fashioned concept of moral restraint and abstinence before marriage." Robertson's prospects have not been diminished by his assertion in an autobiography written several years ago that God had instructed him to stay out of partisan politics.

Nor has his appeal been blunted by a former congressman's charge that Robertson used the influence of his father, a former senator, to avoid combat duty during the Korean War — a claim which Robertson is challenging in a pending libel suit. And his chances seem to have been enhanced only by his practices of faith-healing, speaking in tongues and imploring the deity to alter the course of hurricanes.

Representative Kemp, a mere legislator, cannot hope to compete with such a record.

In addition, Robertson is no ingenué in the worldly realm of vote-gathering. He learned the facts of political life from his father, a Southern conservative of the old school, and has conducted his campaign primarily on the basis of secular, not spiritual, issues.

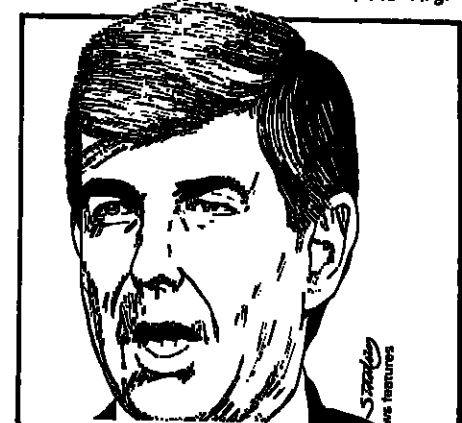
Still, many New Right leaders, not allied with religious lobbies, remain unconvinced that Robertson can win the Republican nomination, let alone the presidential election, in November. Despite their affinity for much of Robertson's programme, they look to Kemp as the only viable alternative to the Bush-Dole accommodationist approach.

Widely regarded by conservative ideologues as the prophet of Reaganism, Kemp has worked long and hard to earn their esteem. He was instrumental, for example, in popularising supply-side economics and was the main author of the sweeping 1981 tax-cut legislation that touched off the Reagan revolution.

More recently, Kemp has reaffirmed his commitment to the New Right doctrine by criticising the president's supposed drift toward the centre. In one well-publicised row, he demanded that George Shultz resign as secretary of state because of his propensity to compromise. Simultaneously, however, no Republican candidate has tried harder than Kemp to broaden the party's base.

He regularly tells gatherings of well-heeled (and overwhelmingly white) Republicans that the party must cast off its country-club image and actively recruit blacks, Hispanics and blue-collar whites.

Kevin J. Kelley is a freelance journalist and author who specializes in US political issues.



Jack Kemp, the puzzle of the U.S. presidential race

nian's inexperienced campaign staff have managed to garner more than \$12 million in contributions, placing him second only to Bush in the Republican cash stakes. Such financial prowess is not so surprising, considering that Robertson assembled a personal fortune largely through viewer donations to his Christian Broadcasting Network, the country's fifth-largest cable TV outlet.

It also appears that Robertson's core group of devotees will remain unshakable in their allegiance to his cause. Repeated revelations concerning his past, which would probably have doomed any other candidate in this year of the "character issue," have not dented Robertson's standing in the polls.

Not even the disclosure that his first child was born 10 weeks after his marriage has Simon has tried hard to rebut the charge that ideological rigidity prevents him from reaching voters across the political spectrum.

viations being endorsement of a constitutional amendment that would mandate a balanced federal budget and a willingness to experiment with exemption from minimum-wage laws for unemployed youths.

In foreign affairs, too, Simon is firmly devoted to the Kennedy-Humphrey model, taking a dovish line on many issues but giving almost unconditional approval to Israel. It is Simon's domestic agenda that has made him most vulnerable to attacks from his more conservative Democratic opponents.

Playing on George Bush's famous 1980 depiction of Reagan's proposals as "voodoo economics," Simon's critics belittle his own formulations as "déjà-voodoo."

The senator has had great difficulty explaining how he will initiate an \$8 billion-a-year public jobs programme, expand federal health insurance for the elderly and simultaneously eliminate the \$160 billion government budget deficit — all without raising taxes.

Though he seems to be clinging to his lead in Iowa (which borders Illinois) Simon has clearly been hurt by the mocking remarks of his main challenger there, Richard Gephardt.

"Simonomics, Gephardt needles, is nothing but Reaganomics with a bow-tie." It's a line that conservative Democrats may well remember on "Super Tuesday."

Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

Help the stone-throwers

THE ARAB world has been following up with pride and admiration the courageous Palestinian youths in their daily confrontation with the ruthless soldiers of the Israeli occupation. The "stone revolt" in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip has indeed reinstated self-confidence and boosted morale throughout the Arab homeland.

The Palestinian youths who have been taking to the streets each day in the past three months to defy, with their primitive weaponry, Israel's formidable war machinery, have proved that once rekindled, the spirit of resistance of a people determined to attain freedom can never be extinguished.

Arab governments, however, are required to come up with a more practical expression of support for the revolting Palestinians after their uprising has assumed tragic dimensions in terms of human suffering and deteriorating living conditions. Material help is immediately needed to sustain the steadfastness of the West Bank and Gaza Palestinians and to enable them to escalate their heroic struggle in the face of mounting Israeli barbarism.

Only through a steady flow of material Arab resistance can the Palestinians in the occupied areas find encouragement to step up their resistance and continue to harass Israel and demoralize its armed forces, and keep the world alerted to their plight. Material help is needed in the first place to make up for the loss of children and jobs and the closure of shops and commercial facilities.

Over the past four decades, Arab governments have spent billions of dollars on armament, mostly devoted at times for the liberation of Palestine, which has been a pan-Arab goal for many years that have extended even beyond the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war. In the past 15 years or so, the goal has been limited to a settlement that would terminate the Israeli occupation of Arab territories captured in the 1967 war and satisfy the legitimate demands of the Palestinian people.

A series of political initiatives and hectic international lobbying have failed to force Israel to budge, or to prompt the United States to look seriously into the Palestinian tragedy.

Thanks to the sacrifices of the stone-throwing youths, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the centralist Palestinian issue are once again in the forefront of world attention. The stones, petrol-bombs, and the innocent blood that has been shed abundantly in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have proved more effective and helpful than all the past political initiatives and diplomatic moves.

With or without outside help, and regardless of the enormity of the sacrifices, the West Bank and Gaza Palestinians are determined to carry on with their struggle until they achieve freedom.

The Arab world, nevertheless, is asked not to stay idle and confine its reaction to verbal support and expression of admiration. What these brave Palestinians need is real concrete help, not only to sustain and escalate their resistance, but also to make them feel that they are an important part in the greater Arab homeland.



More martyrs on the way of liberation

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers Wednesday opened fire on Palestinian demonstrators in a West Bank village killing one with a shot through the heart and wounding four others. Arab reporters and hospital officials said.

Meanwhile, the army clamped a curfew on the nearby village of Sair, the site of frequent anti-Israeli protests, the army official said. He said soldiers detained several residents but did not have further details.

The Israeli radio said yesterday three fire-bombs were hurled at Israeli military patrols near Ramallah and East Jerusalem.

The army radio said also seven Palestinians were wounded late Tuesday in clashes at the Fawwar refugee camp south of Hebron. Aljazeera officials said that in addition to gunshot victims they treated 12 Arabs who were injured by rubber bullets or beaten.

Druse join in revolt



Families are torn apart

In the meantime, total strike prevailed Tuesday all over the occupied territories and stores remained shuttered in response to leaflets calling for a day of wrath.

Moreover, and for the first time since the uprising broke out, youths from Gaza demonstrated, burnt tires, and stoned Israeli vehicles at the entrance to Gush Qatifi, a group of Jewish settlements along the Mediterranean shore.

However, Major General Amram Mitzna, commander of the Israeli army in the West Bank has conceded that, "We are facing a real war of attrition in the last two months."

Press reports revealed Tuesday that three Palestinians were wounded by bullets fired by the Israeli soldiers in the City of Jerin and the village of Kabaileyh.

However, the Army Tuesday clamped curfew on Idna near Hebron after protesters threw a



Carter

What America should do...

Editor's note: The following article by Former US President Jimmy Carter appeared in the New York Times on 14 February under the head "the US' need to lead in Israel."

ATLANTA — While the situation in the occupied territories continues to deteriorate, neither the Palestinians nor the Israelis can or will make the first genuine move toward reconciliation. Only strong action from Washington can end the violence.

Among several dozen Palestinians with whom I met in the occupied territories last year, there was an almost unanimous assertion that the Palestine Liberation Organization was their sole representative and spokesman. But there was at the same time a realization that the PLO was almost totally ineffective in making progress, that Jordan was not an acceptable choice to represent Palestinians' interests; that life under Israeli military rule was becoming increasingly unbearable; that somehow they had to take care of themselves; and that violence was increasing inexorably among the young. My impression was that the adults did not deplore this latter trend.

Israelis were understandably

concerned about their nation's security, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and other powerful leaders still able to block any concessions, expressed fears that reduction of military authority in the occupied territories and yielding of power to Palestinian Arabs would weaken Israel's ability to maintain control of its own destiny.

Most of the Palestinians and the political leaders in Syria, Jordan, Egypt, China, the Soviet Union and Britain expressed to me their agreement that the most acceptable route to peace was through an international conference to be convened by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

In this approach, the Security Council would provide for direct talks between Israel and its neighbors, guarantee the enforcement and financing of agreements, but reject any right either to impose decisions on the Middle East participants or to veto any deals made in bilateral negotiations. There was strong support for these basic

premises among labour Party leaders in Israel, opposition from most Likud leaders and equivocal reactions in Washington.

For 40 years, self-appointed Arab representatives have over-dosed Palestinians with political promises and unfailing underperformance. The PLO has proved incapable of bettering their economic or political condition. It is obvious that no combination of Arab forces can compel Israel to leave the territories.

The superpowers have been focusing their attention on domestic affairs, arms control, central America and Afghanistan — not on peace in Palestine. Since 1967, all manner of verbal accords, declarations, frameworks, plans and resolutions have not changed the political status of the 1.5 million Christians and Muslims living under Israeli occupation. They see no significant prospects for change in a stalemate Israeli government.

Now the sustained confrontations in the West Bank and Gaza are forcing Israelis and others to consider the grievances of the Palestinians. Their anger has fo-

quarter Sunday as Druse demonstrators clashed with security forces in the Northern Golan Heights.

Thousands of Druse youths demonstrated to mark the sixth anniversary of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and threw stones at police in various villages. Police used tear-gas to break up the protests.

Kunash Abu Salal, a village leader, told the Israeli radio, "People started to sing nationalistic songs and to show identification with our country, Syria, and against the occupation."

In another development, UN Human Rights Commission condemned Israel on Monday for its policies in occupied Arab territories.

The measure, sponsored by 26 Third World and socialist countries, condemned Israel for physical violence in occupied Palestine, breaking the bones of children,

caused on Israel. But they are almost equally annoyed with other powers that have failed to change their perennial status as outcasts and pariahs. The young demonstrators have exhibited an unprecedented commitment to their cause and a surprising threshold for absorbing personal pain. They have found themselves to be instant heroes when beaten or imprisoned, and are not likely to cease their demonstrations regardless of the reaction of Israeli soldiers.

By burning tires and throwing stones, the Palestinians have induced the Israelis to respond with strong action — real bullets fired into demonstrating crowds and deliberate beatings of people on the streets and in their homes.

These actions have brought a wave of revulsion and condemnation, expressed most vehemently by Jewish and other supporters of Israel in the United States, who are put in the unenviable position of defending a long-term military occupation and the denial of basic human rights. Without using terrorism or armed struggle, young Palestinians are appealing directly to the conscience of the world. They have pre-emptively attacked Israel's most cherished characteristic: its moral fiber.

The violence may contribute to better prospects for early peace talks: Such an effort cannot wait until after this year's elections in Israel and the United States. The highly publicized suffering and violence have attracted the world's attention and revealed some potentially beneficial changes. New fortitude and leadership among Palestinian Arabs have enhanced their role and decreased the influence of Jordan and the P.L.O. Many Israelis have been forced to examine the plight of their neighbors and to acknowledge the damage to their own nation's reputation as a democracy dedicated to justice and hu-

man rights.

With anger and mutual suspicion at a high pitch in the territories made it clear for through 20 years of Israeli partition, the Palestinians have come a nation. He added, "This is the first time I'm mad at the Palestinians, at their point of view, their behavior, absolutely one of honor."

One of them, poet E. said that the riots in the territories made it clear for through 20 years of Israeli partition, the Palestinians have come a nation. He added, "This is the first time I'm mad at the Palestinians, at their point of view, their behavior, absolutely one of honor."

According to the Proletarian Democracy Party, its leading founder, Mario Spenna, a 43-year-old who started his political career with the student movement in Milan 10 days later, he was joined by party officials and a member of the European Parliament.

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There are some steps that can be taken to end the violence and the move toward permanent peace. These include:

— Exploring ways to open new outlets for the manufacture of goods and agricultural products for Palestinian Arabs.

— Announcing a freeze on Israeli settlements in the West Bank.

— Holding municipal elections in 1972 and 1973 as a first move toward Palestinian self-rule. A move already suggested by influential young within the Likud bloc.

The uprising and American initiatives

By Pascal B. Karmy
Special to The Star

THE PALESTINIAN uprising must continue. We should not abort it with deceptive proposals or initiatives which involve its cessation. The history of Palestine, or rather the history of the Palestinians, shows that the latter were deceived in the past by vain promises as shown below.

Background

During the popular Palestinian rebellion from the year 1936 to 1939 against the British Mandate, and following the approach of the "Great Britain to the Arab League" and heads of states, the latter appealed to the Palestinian Arab leaders (specifically to the Arab Higher Committee) to stop the general strike and the rebellion. They issued a declaration to the Palestinians saying in substance that the Arab Kings and heads of state rely on the good intentions of our ally Great Britain and its declared intention to achieve justice in Palestine. The Palestinians stopped the general strike, which had already lasted for six months in response to the Arab Kings and heads of states, but obtained nothing.

Then the rebellion continued until 1939. The London Conference for solving the Palestine problem was held in that year but achieved nothing. With war clouds gathering over Europe, and in order to enable Britain to concentrate its efforts on the coming war, it had to find a way to appease the Palestinians so as to stop their rebellion. It therefore issued in 1939 the "White Paper", which contained a full statement of the British policy in Palestine. The paper stated, inter alia, that it was not part of the British policy that Palestine should become a Jewish state, that Jewish immigration should cease after five years, that land sales to the Jews should be strictly regulated, and that self-governing institutions should be developed with a view to the establishment, within ten years, of an independent Palestine state. However, with World War II over and as a result of the Jewish pressure on Britain and especially on the United States, the White Paper provisions were never implemented.

Finally the Palestine question was referred by Britain to the United Nations, which in 1947 passed a resolution for the partition of Palestine contrary to the

wishes of the Arab Palestinians, who formed the great majority of the inhabitants.

Keelinger's strategy

After the initial defeat of the Israeli army in 1973, the Palestinians were hopeful that their problem would be justly solved. But the initial victory of the Arabs was blunted by the nefarious Keelinger's of step by step plan and Arab state by Arab state policy, which started, in effect, with the disengagement agreements of 1974 and 1975 whose climax was the Camp David Accords of 1979 under the sponsorship of former President Carter. The Accords offered the Palestinians only an "autonomy" for the inhabitants, excluding sovereignty over the land on which they lived for thousands of years, and reserving sovereignty to Israel. Naturally, the Palestinians rejected this autonomy outright. Here again the Arabs failed to fully exploit the 1973 war's initial successes either for the benefit of themselves or for that of the Palestinians.

Revival of autonomy

It does not seem that the new American so-called initiative con-

tains proposals acceptable to the Arabs or to the Palestinians since they do not seem to bring anything new. It is rumoured that the proposals envisage a greater autonomy than that provided in the Camp David Accords. Palestinians, however, are not interested in farcical autonomies.

The uprising must therefore continue and all the Arabs should sustain this uprising morally, financially and politically. The Arabs cannot now be deluded by a suggestion for the cessation of the uprising pending the solution of the Palestine problem without obtaining concrete results. Otherwise, such a suggestion will be a trick to stifle the Palestinian uprising or at least to take the heat out of it.

We should not let the Palestinian blood be wasted for chimerical plans or proposals. Palestinians have had enough experience not to rely on deceptive plans of unfulfilled promises. There is a prophetic discourse to the effect that "The faithful cannot be twice bitten by a snake from the same hole." All US initiatives have so far been storms in tea cups and Mr Murphy's tour of the

Arab states was in futility, a mere fiasco.

The only plan which will bring fruition is to recognize the rights of the Palestinians to their homeland. The Palestinian people, who count about five million, deserve to exercise the right to self-determination.

Commitment to values

As the United States upheld in the past, and still upholds, the right to freedom and self-determination to many peoples in the world, by the same token and standard it should uphold this right to the Palestinians. Its first duty is to tell its closest ally, Israel, to stop the wanton killing of the Palestinians and withdraw from the occupied territories.

Israel wanted the Palestinians to disappear either by expelling them from their homeland or by their submission to the state of Israel as Arabs squatting on their alleged Eretz Israel. But the Palestinians have the strong will not to disappear; they have the will and determination to fight and uprising again and again until they establish their independent state on the soil of their homeland Palestine.

Italy's balancing act

By Marco Brunelli
Special to The Star

ROME — Hunger strikes against Israel's handling of the Palestinian problem in the occupied territories marked the Italian Christmas and New Year and show little sign of letting up as events in the West Bank and Gaza Strip remain the subject of prime-time television.

In mid-January, it was the turn of the small, radical leftist Italian Proletarian Democracy Party, led by its founder, Mario Spenna, a 43-year-old who started his political career with the student movement in Milan 10 days later, he was joined by party officials and a member of the European Parliament.

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Will Israel listen?

extent Middle Eastern peace — and Italy is located right in the middle of the Mediterranean, on an imaginary frontier between the industrial West and the firmament of Northern Africa and Asia minor. At the end of the 1960s, the late leader of the pro-Israeli Republican party, Ugo La Malfa, was warning against allowing the Italian economic crisis of the time to push the country "from Europe into the Third World."

Surprisingly for some analysts, even though Italy's international standing is now more adequate for a country which ranks as the sixth economic power in the West, its government, in the person of veteran foreign minister Giulio Andreotti, has displayed what an almost irritating evenhandedness in the deteriorating relations between Israel and the Palestinians.

In the public statements, Andreotti has confirmed support for the European Community's Venice Declaration of 1980, worked for an international peace conference by urging the Soviet Union to recognize Israel and liberalize Jewish emigration, and earmarked about \$9 million in aid to be channeled to the Palestinian refugees through the United Nations Relief and Works (UNRWA).

"We want a fair settlement in the Middle East," he added, as he said Italians should stand by the Palestinians "in the same spirit" as when they stood by the Jews under Nazism and Fascism, "not least because we are alarmed at views like those recently expressed by (Italian) Chief Rabbi,

Elio Toaff, on fears of a resumption of anti-Semitism, which would be an inequity and absurd."

In Italy, as elsewhere, the Palestine cause attracts the anti-Jewish fringes of the extreme right. Toaff has received threatening letters and phone-calls, slogans have been painted on the walls of some cities and Jewish-owned businesses, to the unfavourable accompaniment of the sweetie or some other reference to Nazi ideology.

The symbolism of the occasion

In one presumably unguarded statement, Toaff even accused Pope Paul II of "provocation" in naming Palestinian Arab Michel Sabbah, 65, as the new Latin rite patriarch of Jerusalem and handing him the bishop's ring, mitre, and shepherd's crook as symbols of his new office during an elaborate ceremony at St Peter's on 6 January, the day of Epiphany when Christians believe the three wise men from other religions brought new-born Jesus their gifts.

For the Vatican, it was no provocation, but a "gesture of peace." After all, as a Vatican spokesman noted later, the ceremony was one of the few occasions when "you could find representatives from Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization under the same roof."

Apart from the PLO's Nemer Hammad, and Israeli diplomat Miron Gordon, responsible for relations with the Holy See, the ordination was witnessed by ambassadors from 10 Arab countries which do not have diplomatic relations with the Vatican, the head of the Arab League's mission in Rome, Mohammed Durra, Megr. Capucci, gaunt and weak after his fast, and Tawfiq Zayyad, mayor of Nazareth, the town where Jesus is said to have spent his youth.

The symbolism of the occasion

was powerful but as Msgr. Sabbah implicitly admitted when speaking to reporters, symbolism may be important in the battle for public opinion, but neither it, nor diplomatic evenhandedness will be enough to solve the Palestinians' demand for nationhood.

"When I am back in the West Bank, I will feel at home," he said after a reception given in his honour by Kuwait's Ambassador in Rome, Ahmed Ghaith Abdullah. "I will serve the Palestinians and anyone who claims to be Palestinian, in the service of all, to make them feel like free men with sovereignty over their territory. But I hope the stir (over the appointment) will die down so I can work for the people whose care has been entrusted to me," he added. "Everyone has his task. Mine is to be a pastor, that of the politicians to wield power."

But, aside from the Vatican controversy, the radical ferment in Italy itself over the Palestinian question is unlikely to be quiet soon. The pressure for abandoning Italy's "evenhandedness" in favour of more active support for the Palestinians in the occupied territories will continue to push the government ahead.

Marco Brunelli is a Rome-based writer and researcher.

آلات في عمان

افقون

المثل في مجال الجوال

AVON

مستحضرات تجميل

الوكيل العام للتوزيع

عمان - الأردن - لبنان - مصر - سوريا - العراق - الكويت - البحرين - قطر - الإمارات العربية المتحدة - اليمن - الصومال - ليبيا - تونس - الجزائر - المغرب - الجزائر - ليبيا - الصومال - اليمن - البحرين - قطر - الإمارات العربية المتحدة - الكويت - العراق - سوريا - لبنان - الأردن - عمان

م.ب. ١٤٢٤٠ - تلخس ٢١١٣٠ KHATT

Every Week

By
Dr. Nabil El-Sharif

Rabin's Way

IF ANYBODY was still looking for proof of Israel's terrorist nature and its unequivocal commitment to violence as a means of achieving political ends, he was offered a re-voting array of evidence to prove that, and more over the last week.

It is true that the heroic uprising of the Palestinian people that has entered its 70th day earlier this week, has not left much doubt in the minds of many people all over the world as to the racist and violent nature of the Zionist state.

People in many parts of the world were able to see the unarmed civilian population in Gaza and the West Bank standing up to defend their rights with stones and rocks, only to be hit back with live bullets and the breaking of their skulls and bones by the heavily-armed occupation forces of Israel.

But Israel, which seems to be intent on continuing this path of bloodletting to its tragic end, has added a new chapter to its history of atrocities by resorting to terrorism and assassination to disrupt the journey of the "Return Ship" which is supposed to take some of the Palestinian deportees back to their homeland.

After threatening all Greek shipping companies to retaliate against the families and loved ones of the owners and skippers of any ship that would accept taking part in that symbolic voyage, Israel moved on to direct actions of bombing and murder in order to bring that voyage to an end.

Three Palestinian officials were killed in Limassol after a bomb that was hidden in their car exploded, and Israeli frogmen seemed to have planted another bomb that damaged the ship of return and could have killed fifty people who were preparing it for the voyage home.

Israel's Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, could not have been clearer in admitting the responsibility of the Zionist state for all of these terrorist actions. "The state of Israel," he said after the revelation of these cowardly acts, "decided that it was compelled not to let them achieve their purpose, and we will do it in whatever way we find." The last four words — whatever way we find — do not need further evidence to implicate the Zionist state in these crimes.

Finally it should be pointed out that the Palestinian resistance, which abides by the Cairo declaration, has refrained from attacking any Israeli target outside occupied Palestine for several years now. And the question that remains is this: If the Palestinians start attacking Israeli targets abroad would they still be called terrorists by Western media?

Paris-Tehran — The sour romance

The French 'deal' with Tehran over hostages and arms earned France opprobrium of its Western allies and many regional governments. But all is not over yet in the two countries' many-sided arrangements. Above all, the French presidential election seems to be the next potential target for Iranian manipulation.

By Zafar Masud
Special to The Star

THE RETURN from Tehran of the French charges d'affaires Pierre Lafrance, and the reciprocal move by his Iranian opposite number in Paris, Gholamreza Haddadi, have ostensibly brought to a head the long drawn 'War of the Embassies' which, in its tortuous course since July last year, had elements of a James Bond thriller and an Inspector Clouseau foul-up.

Before he left Paris, Haddadi showed up at the Elysee Palace to present his new year's greetings to President Francois Mitterrand with the rest of the diplomatic corps. It was then that the embarrassed security officials woke up to the fact that diplomatic relations with Iran were "off since July 1987."

Haddadi, who had a veritable invitation card to show, said that the only way to get rid of him would be to throw him out physically — in the full glare of international publicity. A compromise was quickly found when the embarrassing Iranian was told to stand behind the Pakistani ambassador, Niaz A. Nalki, in the waiting line.

When an investigating magistrate summoned an official of the Iranian Embassy for questioning in connection with a wave of terrorist bombings in Paris in 1986, and when the official, Vahid Gorji, sought diplomatic sanctuary in the embassy, the French hurriedly broke off diplomatic relations and posted a police squad in front of the mission.

Things took unforeseen turns in Paris soon after as the press dug up bizarre details of illegal arms sales, underhand deals with terrorists and unconventional diplomatic maneuvers, some at too high a price, according to analysts, not only for France but also the institution of democracy.

Vahid Gorji's implication in the bombings was described by Interior Minister Charles Pasqua to be certain, backed by irrefutable proofs. But that evidence never really was brought to light, although France roared and raged a great deal while the Iranians tightened the lid on the French Embassy in Tehran.

Then, quite unexpectedly, on 1 December 1987, Gorji was whisked through a perfunctory hearing by the investigating judge and flew to Tehran via Karachi ostensibly in exchange for the French first secretary in Tehran, Paul Tomi. It did not take the media long to discover that the real swap was not for Tomi but for two French journalists, Jean-Louis Normandin and Roger Augue, for nearly two years held hostages by a pro-Iranian group in Lebanon. A pay-off of \$330 million, part repayment for a \$1.3 billion loan tendered by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran, was cited in the deal.

The media, meanwhile, reported that the French paid \$1 million each for Normandin and Augue, plus \$3 million compensation for the families of the revolutionaries killed in a French raid on Baalbek, northern Lebanon.

The finer print of the deal may never be known. The fact that the French did negotiate and pay ransom for the hostages, while promising to their European partners not to take bargain with terrorists, infuriated the West in general and Britain in particular amid fruitless efforts to secure the release of British hostages.

While the Americans, embarrassed by the Iran-Contra scandal,

had cause for smugness, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made no secret of her displeasure and declared in the House of Commons that negotiations with terrorists could lead to more terrorism. The British press reported the event with choleric-banner headlines. Lurking underneath the acrimonious demonstration perhaps was the fear that, with the French negotiating arbitrarily and separately and paying ransom, the chances for the British hostages, Terry Walte, Alec Collett and John McCarthy, would look bleak.

However, the French grew aware, albeit in small doses, of their own version of 'irangate' unfolding before their eyes. They learned that since 1983, when the Socialists held the sway, a roaring arms sales business had gone on, its destination Tehran, despite hostage-taking in Beirut by Iran's supporters and an apparent diplomatic crisis between the two countries.

Probes by newspapers Le Monde and Le Canard Enchaîné revealed that the privately-owned Luchaire arms manufacturers and the state-owned National Powder

and Explosives Company exported respectively half a million shells and 100,000 tonnes of high-quality explosives to Iran during a four-year period under fraudulent contracts and despite a government embargo on arms sales to Iran.

A third type of bargain also had been going on concurrently for the last two years between Paris and Tehran over the French hostages in Beirut. In June 1986, three weeks after the return of Deputy Prime Minister Alireza Moayeri from Paris to Tehran, the Iranian opposition Mujahideen e Khalq's leader Masoud Rajavi, in exile in France since 1981, was expelled from Paris to Baghdad. Less than two weeks later, the first of the two French hostages, Philippe Rochot and Georges Hansen were released. But then, evidently under the same or a similar accord, 14 Mujahideen e Khalq men and three Turkish sympathizers were expelled in December last year to Libreville, capital of the West-African francophone state of Gabon.

What followed was sheer bedlam for the government and, unexpectedly, a victory for the socialist Mitterrand who openly sympathized with the Mujahideen. After a series of hunger-strikes by a number of the expelled men, as well as by their family members, Pasqua rescinded his decision and the Mujahideen were called back to France.

As things stand, the French appear to be convinced of goodwill of the French, despite Libreville let-down. There is diplomatic relations between two countries and the staff of respective embassy is little three.

Hojjatolislam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis (Parliament), told the house that French stopped arms dealing with Iran, all would be well, Iranian Affairs Vice-Minister J. Sherkholeslam has also called for a "bright future" for Franco-Iranian relations.

Despite the certificate of conduct from the Iranian, French find little reason to be France once again finds the crossroads. It may go to socialist, in the case of a socialist candidate who would finally dissolve the National Assembly in a bid for a new polity, or continue on the road to a capitalist economy, a conservative regime of Jacques Chirac or Raymond

The Iranian leaders seem keenly watching this, and furling of the Iranian flag at the embassy at Avenue d'Irany and the release of Marcel Fontaine and Marcel Kauffmann will greatly dampen the new tenant of the Palais Lysee.

Paradox of living with the dead



Bahiga Lutfy feels very much at home

CAIRO — To the east of the old Fatimid quarter of Cairo, at the foot of the stark, beige-coloured Mokattam Hills, lies the City of the Dead. Tourists sometimes go there to inspect some of the more notable mausoleums, such as the so-called burial mosque of Qait Bay with its elegant dome and multi-coloured inscriptions, or the convent mosque of Sultan Barquq, with its slender minarets. And of course, some of the local population go there to either visit or bury their dead.

For newly-wed Bahiga Lutfy, it is home. She and her husband Rizk live there thankful, and unlike many of Cairo's poor, they at least have a place of their own for which they pay only nominal rent.

"In the beginning," she admits, "I was afraid of the place and used to imagine I would see ghosts. But you get used to it."

Bahiga is 24 and has been living in the City of the Dead for eight months. Many of her relatives live there too, and it was mainly through their efforts that she was able to find accommodation. The daughter of a pedlar and one of a family of eight, Bahiga went to primary school for several years, but when she had to leave school to help care for the family, she was quite happy to do so, for, as she explains, she did not like it very much anyway. Now, she admits

she should have perhaps stayed at school as it is easier for someone who is educated to find well-paid work. Her husband's wages from the nearby sweet factory are barely enough to provide for them, she says.

The couple live in a two-roomed structure, without a bathroom. One room has a medium-sized wooden bed covered with a blanket, a couch which serves as a wardrobe as well as a place to sit, and a small short-legged wooden table. In the other room is a sink, a small oven with a rusty kettle on it, and a tiny cupboard where they keep their cooking utensils.

Bahiga has to walk a short distance to a communal water tap where she fills a bucket in the morning for her needs during the day.

"It may not be much," she says aggressively, sweeping her arms to take in the two rooms and thrusting her face with its prominent cheek bones forward, "but at least at four pounds a month it is something we can afford, even if it is not as beautiful as the places you see in Heliopolis or Zamalek."

Her husband views their situation more philosophically. "We are living happily," he says. "Of course we need a lot of things and it would be better to live somewhere else like the rich, but this is God's will

and we thank Him for it."

Indeed, Bahiga and her husband are luckier than many for it is easy to find accommodation in the City of the Dead. Only those who have friends or relatives living there, or who have contact with the grave diggers, are likely to be able to place to live.

Theoretically, all the houses in the City of the Dead are the property of wealthy families, but they are built to house the families they employed there to dig graves and prevent thieves stripping the tombs of their or expensive decoration.

A few of the more wealthy families built as rest houses, and whole families would flock to the cemetery to hold celebratory parties. But now, this practice is longer continued and it is the themselves who live there, claiming the largest buildings themselves and renting out others to their relatives and friends. Although squatters could be evicted by the police, they are allowed to remain by the authorities who tacitly acknowledge that it is better for the poor to live there than to be out on the streets.

One might expect that the bad associations of their environment would inhibit the local residents' everyday social life, but it is not the case.

Bahiga often visits one of the more prosperous neighbours to watch television, while her husband goes off to drink tea or coffee with his friends. Occasionally, there is even a wedding.

"We danced and were very happy because the bride was the daughter of a very kind neighbour. Now the bride and groom live in the City of the Dead, in a bigger house."

"Most of the time we have to do with everyone crying and wailing. I used to get upset when I first came here but now I am used to it. If I cry, someone got buried there and no time left to smile."

News in pictures

Acknowledgement to the AP



Tunis — Gadafi in Tunisia-Libyan leader Moamar Gadafi saluting the Tunisian flag sides by President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali during an official ceremony held for the Libyan leader on his visit to Tunis.



London — Inspecting The Guard — Oman's Defence Minister Sayyid Al-Mutassim Bin Hamoud Al-Bu Saidi inspects a Guard of Honour by the First Battalion Irish Guard, during his meetings with British Defence Secretary George Younger.



Paris — Ungaro Summer line — A model presents a suit made as part of a preview of French designer Emanuel Ungaro.



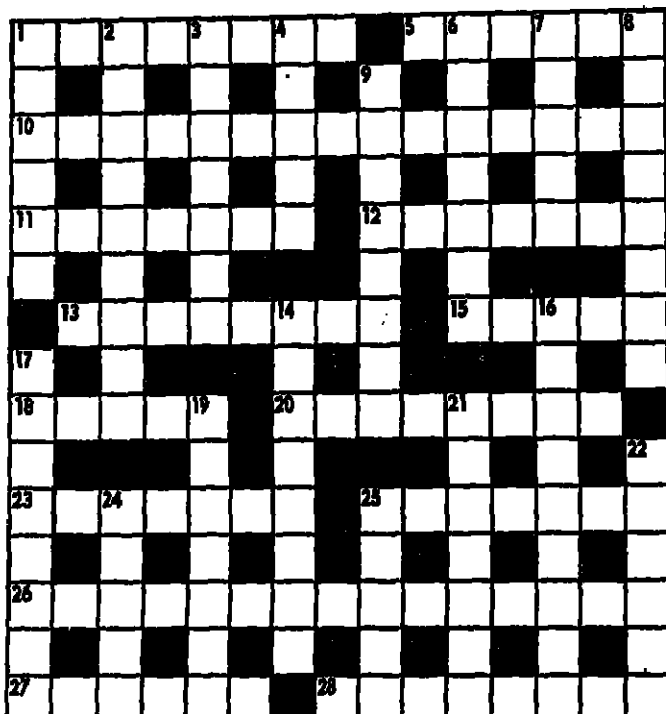
Another one! Model presents a dress of the 1988 Haute Couture Spring Summer Fashion Collection in Paris, (Bruno Mosconi).

puzzles

Cross words

ACROSS

- 1 Put out about nothing - jolly creature Alice met (8).
- 5 Second best, but a source of great amusement (6).
- 10 Northern boatmen in turbulence, but accustomed to it naturally (2,3,6,4).
- 11 Corporation food processor (7).
- 12 The case for altering old land law (7).
- 13 Three boys like father (8).
- 15 Go astray or slip (5).
- 18 Skins turned back would drop off (5).
- 20 Garment, first of collection, taken in for higher offer (8).
- 23 Further question for the defence (7).
- 25 Amazing event for motorway drivers organised by the French (7).
- 26 He painted, sculptured and loved in Cairo (8,2,5).
- 27 Condition of rank, perhaps, after attack from the air (6).
- 28 Mournful-sounding place in which to find information (6).



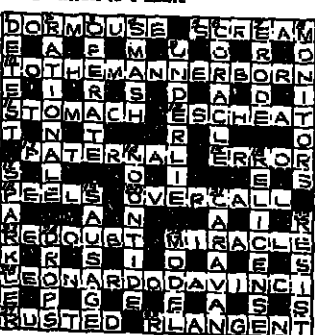
DOWN

- 1 Dislike writing notes before examination (6).

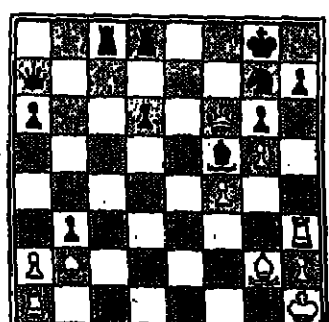
- 2 The reason for restriction on drink (9).
- 3 Make cuts possibly in works on Lawrence (7).
- 4 Missile launched in quiet break (5).
- 6 Many join authority for water transport (7).
- 7 Piece of clothing Hero declined to wear (5).
- 8 Exercises control of lizards (8).
- 9 Articles in Europe appearing with story set below (8).
- 14 Time to dine on stew (8).
- 16 Survival from the past may be seen with further permit (2-7).

- 17 A gem you can safely handle (8).
- 19 Food prepared by South African custom (7).
- 21 Vehicles include a train (7).
- 22 Soldiers first to put up a fight (6).
- 24 Gives up short operations under a doctor (5).
- 25 The way a student makes representation (5).

Solution to Puzzle



CHES



J. Ginstburg v M. Jackson, Orpington Open, 1985. White (to move) gave up a pawn to reach this attacking position where his queen and bishop dominate the long black diagonal. Black has blocked with queen and knight and everything looks solidly protected. It took just two moves for White to force resignation; how did the game end?

Chess solution

1. BxR6 forces mate.
2. R-K6 forces mate.
3. R-K6 forces mate.

BRIDGE

North
♠ 8 3
♥ 7 4 2
♦ Q J 8 6
♣ 8 6
West
♠ K Q J 8 4
♥ A 10 7 5 2
♦ 5
♣ 4
South
♠ A K 3
♥ A K 10 9 5 3 2
♦ A 10 7
♣ A 10 7

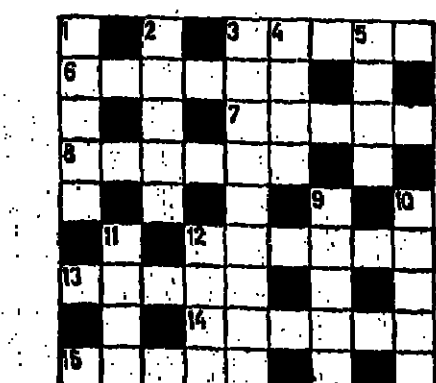
Dealer South. Game all.

The magazine Popular Bridge conducts a competition each month for players below the rank of Regional Master. This is not a particularly elevated rank, and I can't see many players finding the correct answer on this deal. South wins in five diamonds and West leads the king of spades. Bear in mind that you see only the North and South cards.

Clearly you can do it at double dummy. You can draw trumps, eliminate the spades, then play ace, king and another heart. East wins and plays the fourth heart. You ruff this and may play the clubs in a way that will lose only one trick.

However, you won't score full marks for that answer. There is a line of play that wins the contract however the lead. You ruff the spade and cash the top hearts. Then you cross to dummy and lead the 8 of spades, discarding your heart loser. If East takes the trick and leads a low heart, you discard a club. If West wins the heart or a club, it is a very neat, very difficult problem. The late Paul Lukacs set problems like this kind for many years in the American Bridge World.

JUNO



solution

OLIVES ACROSS.—9. Personal daily record. 6. In letters. 7. Go upwards. 8. Games index. 10. Give education. 16. All he touched turned to gold. 17. Lost moisture. 18. Down.—1. arrogant. 2. Yawning. 3. dwindled. 4. Lamp. 5. Jewish capital city. 6. Be of the same mind. 10. West with close attention. 11. Breakwater. 12. Story.

JEANE DIXON'S Your Horoscope

ARIES — 21 March-19 April

This can be a banner week, but only if you stay on your toes. It is a bit of a compellor's sprint. Concentrate on your priorities. Reserve evenings for fun. Some old connections will be lucky. Telephone calls may be more productive than long journeys. business is concerned. A special relationship gets a welcome. Thank your lucky stars!

TAURUS — 20 April-20 May

Authority figure recognizes your potential. Move swiftly to catch financial gains. A relationship emerges from problem-filled period. Partner will stick with you through thick and thin. Health may disappear if you do the right things. Love is stronger than ever.

GEMINI — 21 May-20 June

Buying things on impulse is a big mistake. Go slow. What seems reasonable offer to someone else may not be at all reasonable. Winter sports capture your attention. Members of the opposite sex are greatly attracted to you now. Some hearts could be broken. You cannot postpone a money decision indefinitely. Travel may be time to think things through.

CANCER — 21 June-22 July

Your spirit wins you new support and respect. Someone you comes back into your life. Second thoughts about a relationship lead to positive changes for both of you. Know your own heart. Realize that friendship and family life are more important. In flash-in-the-pan romance. A relationship you thought set in cement is standing on quicksand. A career move works.

LEO — 23 July-22 August

Keeping a low profile will work to your benefit this week. Money with even more care than usual. Travel can wait. Clear up. Personal and professional loose ends first. Follow up a call. A recent moment begins to show results. A close relationship could be. Good nutrition pays off in terms of how you feel. Be responsible. Child's or pet's needs.

VIRGO — 23 August-22 September

Something you thought lost resurfaces. Partner or mate is un. Intuitive. Trust this person's hunch about a relationship. Dashing authorities bring splendid results. You cut through red tape. You a minimal and hard work begin to pay off in the marketplace. A co-operation will not stop you. Move ahead quickly heading your. Romance is mostly happy.

LIBRA — 23 September-22 October

An elusive individual captures your interest. Concentrate on ending out a work or domestic tangle. Someone you have been granted helps out in a family emergency. Show your appreciation. Personal problem should be resolved before you plunge into new and plex projects. A stock market tip pays off. You will accomplish you rely on your own resources.

SCORPIO — 23 October-21 November

Good luck comes your way where career or finances are concerned. A younger person brings high-tech skills to the company, however improve the bottom line. Seek out someone who shares your. Resentment could be growing at home. Deal with it before things get of hand. New propositions should be thoroughly investigated before invest money. Consult an attorney.

SAGITTARIUS — 22 November-21 December

Your work associates may be more emotional than usual. slow. A friend could be a source of inspiration. Say so! Do not forget company on others at social events. Yesterday's events affect business and financial decisions. New partnerships are a real possibility. Get everything in writing, especially if teaming up with family or friends.

CAPRICORN — 22 December-19 January

Your keen sense of humour helps you get through a difficult situation. A younger person tries your patience and loyalty. Avoid getting a. A friend's dilemma test your own reputation be damaged. A or message brings welcome news from a loved one living overseas. The weather is bad, use public transportation to avoid delays. New ways to conserve family funds.

AQUARIUS — 20 January-18 February

Your anxieties will grow if you do not admit them. Talk with an ally figure who has answers. Try not to feel defensive. If loved one to shut you out. Be patient. Handle important tasks early in the day. direct approach works best. Avoid financial speculations. Use your. Let's talents to give a face-lift to your home. A romantic gesture pleases you!

PISCES — 19 February-20 March

A dream could prove prophetic. Sign contracts after consulting. ere about the fine print. A letter or telephone call brings news of a. al windfall. Save for a rainy day. Seek the opinions of people. know. Close associates are co-operative. Teamwork will sweeten casual encounter could lead to new romance. Dress to impress. exercise helps you tone your body.

THIS WEEK'S CHILD is happiest when with family or friends. may be reluctant to return to school after vacation. Do not be surprised. If he ignores those subjects in school that do not turn him on. It is to move mountains then to change this Aquarian's mind. Never ask for advice unless you are prepared to follow it. Good things will happen to this week's child later in life. He is inventive, courageous and. prescience. His predictability is part of his charm. Refusing to take for an answer, he will work like a demon to achieve his aims, but he to ignore tasks that bore him. The Aquarian is an excellent. character who makes friends easily, yet long-term relationships elude him. He appears to be something of a loner, unable to really. and let his hair down. Protect his confidences and he may learn to. up. He enjoys wielding authority and seeks power.

DIARY

Lectures

"Early Village Life: Patterns of Neolithic Community and Household Organization" will be presented at 7 pm on 24 February by Dr. Brian Byrd at ACOR.

Exhibitions

Open Day at the British Council on 25 February is part of British Higher Education week, and will allow those interested in studying in Britain to meet a wide range of specialists. An exhibit by Ayad El-Nimr and Niamah El-Nimr is at the new Akhnaton Gallery in the Tower Building. The Goethe Institut commemorates the masters of

German baroque music with an exhibition beginning 21 February at the Fine Arts Department of Yarmouk University.

Films

Judy Holiday shines as an ex-chorus girl who discovers the joys of learning in *Born Yesterday*, at the American Centre at 7 pm on 18 February.

Also at the American Centre this week, see Sally Field and Paul Newman in *Absence of Malice*, at 7 pm on 22 February.

The French Cultural Centre has *Le rayon vert* on 22 February. *Le feu du crime* on 23 February and *Les longs manteaux* on 24 February. All are to be shown at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8 pm.

Algeria	213	Denmark	45	Tunisia	218
Argentina	54	Copenhagen (Inn)	1	Tunis	90
Buenos Aires	1	Copenhagen (Out)	693	Turkey	41
Australia	81	Oslo	2	Ankara	41
Brussels	7	Egypt	20	Istanbul	971
Cambridge	62	Eire	2	UAE	2
Canberra	3	Corn	353	Abu Dhabi	6
Melbourne	3	Dublin	21	Al Ain	3
Paris	2	Finland	358	Dubai	4
Sydney	2	France	90	Fuhrer	70
Austria	222	Germany (WFRG)	48	Ghath	52
Bahrain	673	Greece	30	Ras al Khaimah	77
Belgium	32	Athens/Piraeus	1	Sharjah	6
Antwerp	3	India	812	Umm Al Quwain	6
Brussels	65	Bombay	22	Western Area (Jebel)	6
Rio de Janeiro	61	And all cities with area codes beginning with 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	8	Ohana, Ruwala	52
Brazilia	61	Indonesia	82	UK	44
Bulgaria	359	Jakarta	21	Uruguay	598
Sofia	2	Italy	36	Montevideo	2
Canada	1	Rome	6	USA	212/718
Ottawa	613	Baghdad	81	New York	212/718
Chile	56	Japan	81	Washington	202
Santiago	56	Kyoto	81	USSR	7
Cyprus	357	Nairobi	254	Moscow	0815/000
Nicosia	21	Kuwait	965	Venezuela	58
Czechoslovakia	42	Kuwait	965	Caracas	2
Prague	2	Saudi	965	Yugoslavia	38
		Saudi	965	Belgrade	11

Royal Cultural Centre	651026/7
Tel	644371
American Centre Library	641520
British Council	6314718
French Cultural Centre	637009
Goethe Institute	641933
Soviet Cultural Centre	644303
Spanish Cultural Centre	643010
Turkish Cultural Centre	641777
Y.W.C.A.	641793
Y.W.M.C.A.	641793
Yarmouk University	631111
Univ of Jordan Library	631555

Cinemas	
Concord	677420
Flamboy	626155
Opera	675673
Piazza	677428
Raghdan	621188
Al-Hussain	621117
Zahran	621117
Basmal	630126

Sports Clubs	
Al-Hussain Sports	09/181
City	810401
Orthodox Club	810401
Royal Automobile Club	815410
Royal Shooting Club	730572
Royal Chess Club	673173
Royal Racing Club	08-801233

Amman	
Holiday Inn	883100
Marriott	4241
Regency	880000
Jordanian	885084
Intercontinental	841361
Ambassador	885188
Commodore	885188
Middle East	881121
Grand Palace	881114
Tycho	881114
International	841712
Sun Road	881114
Washington	202
USSR	0815/000
Alia Gateway	815071
Amra	815071
Pizza	874111

Aqaba	
Holiday Inn	2428
Al-Manar	4241
Al-Casr	4131
Coral Beach	3521
Aquamarina	4333
Aqaba	2058

EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate	881228
Amman Civil Defence	198188
Civil Defence Inland	271293, 270131
Civil Defence Outer Area	770733
Civil Defence Deir Alla	57306
Ambulance	193, 775111
Amman downtown fire brigade	198
First aid	830341
Blood Bank	775303
National defence rescue	881111
Police headquarters	822000-3
Police rescue	872424
Police headquarters	192, 821111, 837777
Traffic police	8869393/1
Electric Power Co.	636381/4, 624881
Municipal water complaints	771125/8
Queen Alia Int. Airport	081 63330/80

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	813813/32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amm.	844281/6
Al-Jabal Maternity, J. Amm.	842441/2
Jabal Amman Maternity	842441/2
Malhus, J. Amman	838140
Shamsi, Shamsi	864117/4
Shamsi Hospital	868131
University Hospital	845845
Al-Musharraf Hospital	867227/9
The Islamic, Abdal	868127/37
Al-Ank, Abdal	868161/6
Italian, Al-Muhajir	777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafiah	775111/28
Army, Marka	881611/15
Queen Alia Hospital	802240/80
Amal Hospital	674165

GENERAL

Jordan Television	773111/19
Radio Jordan	774111/19
Ministry of Tourism	842311
Hotels complaints	888412
Police complaints	8811178
Telephone information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Repair service	11

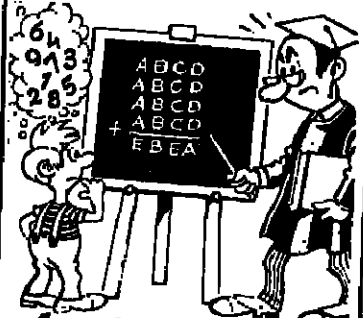
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Luke the Snake: Ronya, are we poisonous?

Ronya the Snake: I don't know, Luke. Why do you ask?

Luke: Because I just bit my lip.



Adding problem

The figures in this addition have been replaced by letters. Can you by clever thinking find the figures that stood in place of A, B, C, D and E?
(The same letter should always represent the same figure)

Answer next week.

Father: Well, Son, how are your grades this year?

Son: Underwater.

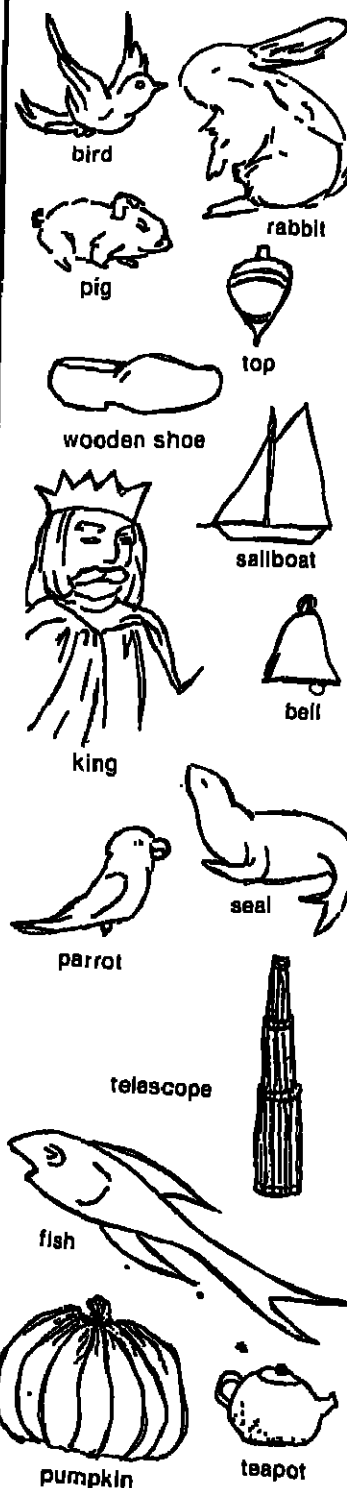
Father: What do you mean by that?

Son: They're below "C" level.

Mahmoud: What is 5q plus 5 q?

Khalid: 10q.

Mahmoud: You're welcome.



Hidden Pictures



In this picture find the rabbit, telescope, fish, king, wooden shoe, bird, pig, top, seal, sailboat, pumpkin, teapot, bell, and parrot.

Calling all kids!

Calling All Kids will appear weekly on the Starlights page. This part of the page is for the creative work of our young readers.

Each week there will be an idea for kids to develop, and send to the Star. The following week, our editors will select the best work to be put on the Starlights page.

A simile is a comparison between two things that are not alike using the words like or as. Try your hand at writing a poem using similes. Send your poems to us at the Star.



Fill in the lines with as many similes as you can. Finish your poem on the last line.

As soft as _____
As soft as _____
As soft as _____
As soft as _____
As soft as _____
Is a _____

The trees ask me,
And the sky,

And the sea asks me
Who am I?

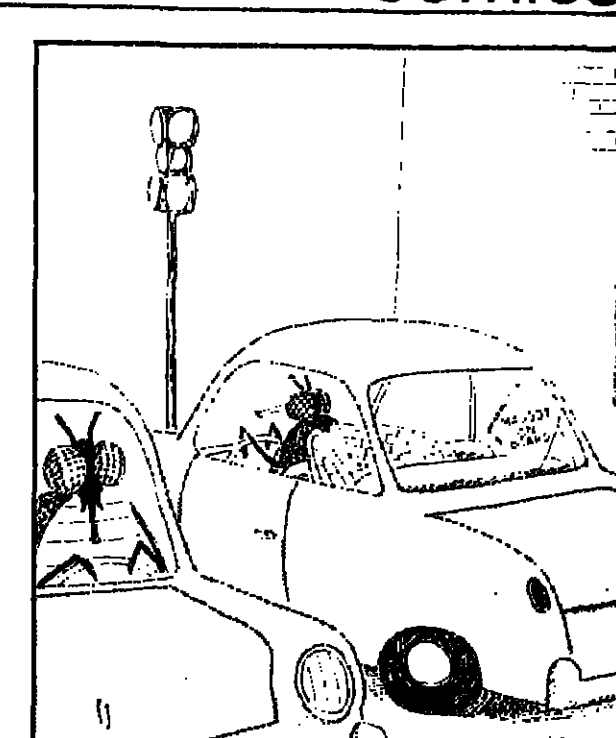
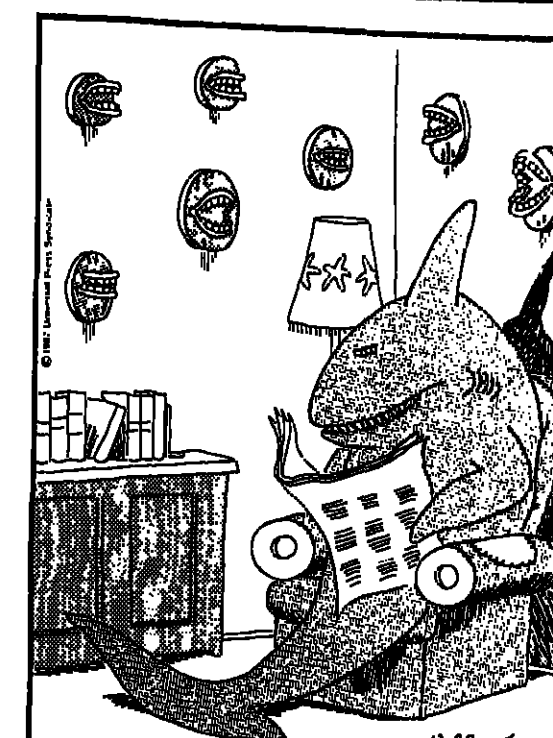
The grass asks me,
and the sand,
and the rocks ask me
Who am I?

The wind tells me
At nightfall,
And the rain tells me

Someone small.
Someone small.
Someone small.
But a piece of it all.

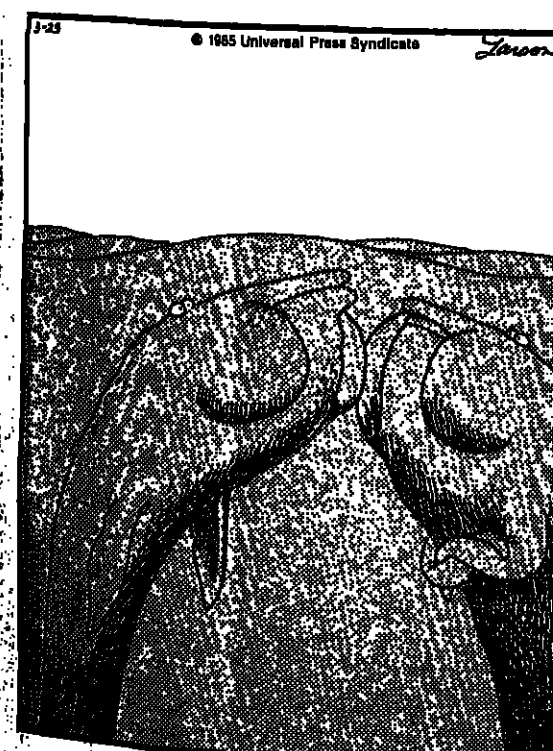
Old Student: I think I've seen your face somewhere before.

New Student: That's impossible. My face has always been in the same place - right here between my ears.

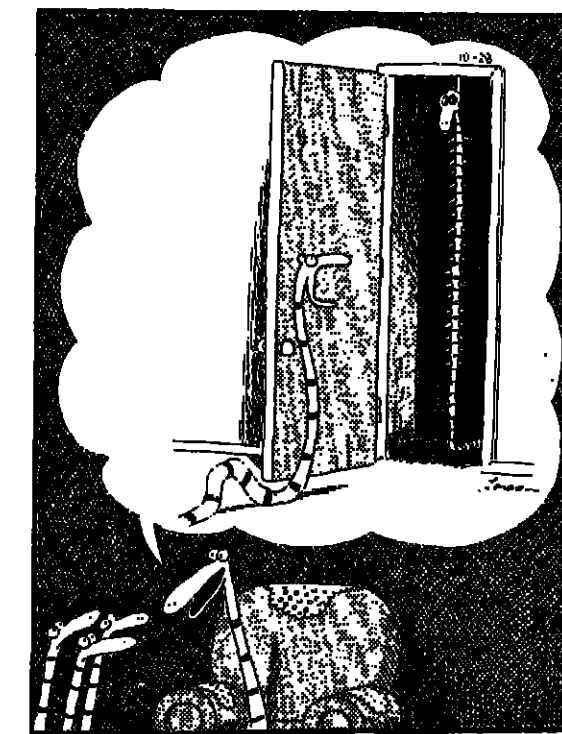


THE FAR SIDE

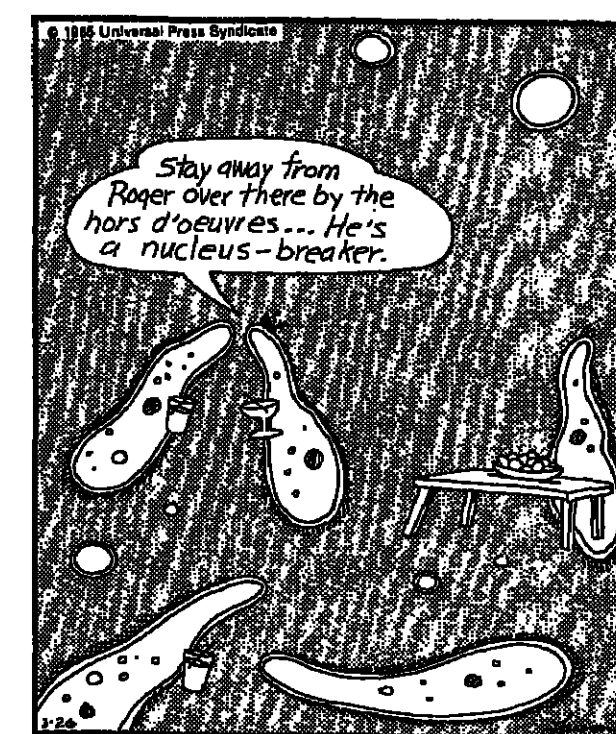
By GARY LARSON



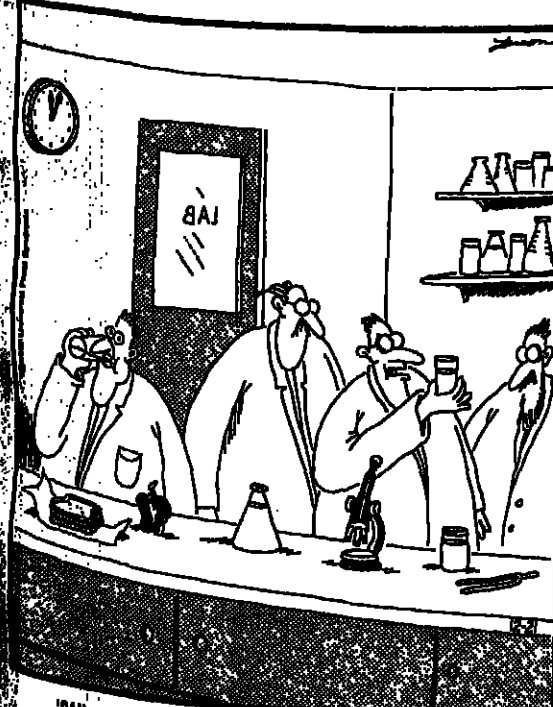
Whale breath-holding contests



Snake horror stories



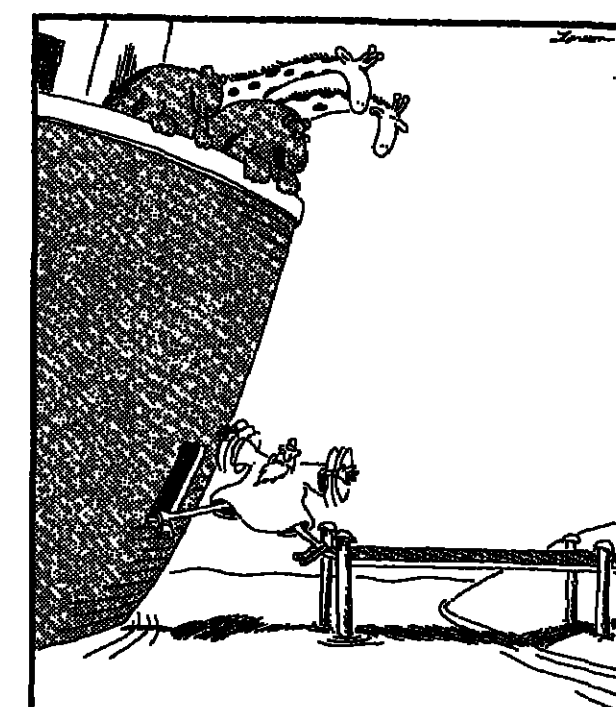
Protozoan gossip.



"What the? ... This is lemonade! Where's my culture of amoebic dysentery?"



Airplane mimicry



"We're in trouble."